

**A GLOSSARY OF FRENCH MEDICAL  
TERMS REFERABLE  
TO THE EYE**

**ELLEN KERNEY**





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# A GLOSSARY OF FRENCH MEDICAL TERMS REFERABLE TO THE EYE.

BY

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## INTRODUCTION.

This dictionary is based on a thesis entitled "An etymologic glossary of French medical terms referable to the eye", submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in the Faculty of Philosophy, Columbia University, conferred on June 6, 1933. The only difference between this dictionary and the thesis is that here the etymology has been omitted.

Let it be said first of all that this glossary does not pretend to be exhaustive. It represents merely an attempt to collect eye terms listed in standard works and new phrases employed in recent magazine articles.

In citing the authority for the definition, the initial or the initials of the author or authors in question are placed at the end of the definition; a complete list of such abbreviations is given in the bibliography.

With reference to the alphabetic arrangement, the only words disregarded are: *s'*, *se*, *le*, *la*, *les*, *un*, and *une*; thus "*oeil de chat*" follows "*oeil collé*" instead of preceding it. Cross references are given for all major words in a phrase and for the preposition "*à*", but not for "*de*".

It is a pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Henri F. Muller, Executive Officer of the Department of Romance Languages, Columbia University, and to Doctor Webb W. Weeks, ophthalmologist of New York City. This thesis was compiled under the supervision of Professor Muller, who kindly supplied a great deal of linguistic information. Doctor Weeks consented to read and to criticise the thesis from the viewpoint of ophthalmology. I also wish to record the courtesy of the New York Academy of Medicine in lending me many books on the eye.

The works consulted were as follows:

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Paris: Firmin-Didot. 1884.
- B Blum, J.

- Contribution à l'étude du syndrome oculomoteur tardif de l'encéphalite épidémique.  
Paris thesis number 46.  
Paris: Librairie Louis Arnette. 1928.
- CHK Cornil, L., Hennequin, and Kissel, P.  
Paralysie globale des nerfs moteurs de l'oeil (oeil de poupée) avec atteinte surajoutée des II<sup>e</sup>, V<sup>e</sup>, VII<sup>e</sup> et VIII<sup>e</sup> nerfs craniens droits par fracture isolée du 1/3 interne du rocher (considérations cliniques et pathogéniques).  
Paris médical, 20: (part 2) 135-138, 1930.
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8. éd.  
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Page 436: definition of "colmatage".
- L Littré, É.  
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Paris: Baillière. 1908.
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Glaucome et glaucomateux.  
Paris: Doin. 1921.  
Page 91: definition of "soudure de Knies".
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Des effets tardifs du colmatage ou du calfeutrage sur l'hypotonie oculaire.  
Archives d'ophtalmologie, 38: 591-596, 1921.
- RR1 Roger, H., and Reboul-Lachaux, J.  
Les spasmes des inférogyres dans l'encéphalite épidémique.  
Revue d'oto-neuro-ophtalmologie, 5: 120-124, 1927.
- RR2 Roger, H., and Reboul-Lachaux, J.  
Les spasmes oculaires de fonction dans l'encéphalite épidémique.  
Annales de médecine, 22: 19-44, 1927.
- TB Teulières, M., and Beauvieux, J.  
Les manifestations oculaires tardives dans l'encéphalite épidémique.

Revue d'oto-neuro-ophtalmologie, 9: 349-395,  
1931.

W Weill, G.

La pseudo-conjonctivite du nouveau-né.

Bulletin de la Société d'obstétrique et de  
gynécologie, number 6, pages 452-454, June, 1930.

It was found by Doctor Weeks that certain definitions  
were incorrect or incomplete. In those instances, accord-  
ingly, the correct information is supplied in brackets. The  
terms needing such correction are:

décollement de la rétine  
élévateur de la paupière supérieure  
épicanthis  
excavation de la papille  
excavation papillaire  
extraction du cristallin  
facies d'Hutchinson  
follicules palpébraux  
ganglion lenticulaire  
ganglion ophtalmique  
glande de Meibomius  
hyalonyxis  
hygroblépharique  
iridectomie  
kératoscopie  
névrite oedémateuse  
oblique inférieur de l'oeil  
oblique supérieur de l'oeil  
ophtalmomètre  
papille de stase  
papille étranglée  
petit oblique de l'oeil  
pigmentation rétinienne  
pourpre rétinien  
pupilloscopie  
releveur de la paupière supérieure  
rétinite pigmentaire  
rétinite tigrée  
rétinoscopie  
skiascopie  
soudure de Knies  
stase papillaire  
xanthélasma



à See : ajustement de l'oeil aux distances  
 astigmatisme à axe oblique  
 astigmatisme conforme à la règle  
 astigmatisme contraire à la règle  
 avoir mal aux yeux  
 cataracte à taches disséminées  
 cataracte à trois branches  
 conjonctivite à diplobacilles  
 conjonctivite à inclusions  
 conjonctivite à pneumocoques  
 conjonctivite à streptocoques  
 conjonctivite lacrymale à pneumocoques des nou-  
 veau-nés  
 couteau à cataracte  
 couteau à iridotomie  
 couteaux à iridectomie  
 crochet à strabisme  
 curette à chalazion  
 dacryocystite lacrymale à streptocoques  
 déviation spasmodique du regard à un côté  
 face-à-main  
 fibre à noyaux  
 kératite à pneumocoques  
 ophtalmie à inclusions  
 péricystite lacrymale à streptocoques  
 pince à capsule  
 pince à cataracte  
 pince à chalazion  
 pince à épilation  
 pince à iris  
 pince fenêtrée à chalazion  
 réflexe pupillaire à la convergence  
 regard au ciel  
 regard au plafond  
 sonde à voies lacrymales  
 spasmes à bascule  
 spasmes du regard à terre  
 télescope à lentilles  
 verres à cataracte  
 verres à double foyer  
 yeux à facettes  
 yeux à fleur de tête  
 yeux au plafond

- à l'oeil nu**  
with the naked eye, macroscopically (without a magnifying glass) HDT  
with the eye alone, without the aid of a pair of glasses, of a microscope A
- à vue d'oeil**  
visibly HDT
- à la vue simple**  
macroscopically; with the eye, without a magnifying glass HDT
- abaissement m.**  
couching, one way to operate on cataract; keratonyxis L  
See also: spasme d'abaissement
- abaissement de la cataracte m.**  
depression of cataract A
- abaissement des globes m.**  
catablepsia, abrupt downward deviation of the eyes; it usually represents the initial phase of bascule-movement deviation (more rarely it forms the terminal phase) [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- abaissement du cristallin m.**  
lowering of the crystalline lens (in cataract) HDT
- abaisse-paupière m.**  
eyelid depressor, an instrument designed to lower the eyelid L
- abaisser la cataracte**  
to lower an opaque crystalline lens below the level of the pupil, in order to restore sight to a patient affected with cataract A
- abaisser le cristallin**  
to lower the crystalline lens (in cataract) HDT
- abaisseur de l'oeil m.**  
the muscle which lowers the eye; deprimens oculi muscle; rectus inferior muscle HDT
- abaisseur de la paupière m.**  
eyelid depressor, an instrument designed to lower the eyelid L
- abaisseur de la pupille m.**  
rectus inferior muscle L
- abaisseurs m.**  
muscles which lower the eye (the rectus inferior and the obliquus superior) M
- abât-jour m.** (This word does not add an s in the plural [A])

- a paper or metal reflector adapted to a lamp or to any other lighting device to shade the light A  
 eyeshade; reflector which wards off the light; that which diminishes the light HDT
- abat-jour verts m.** (This word does not add an s in the plural [A])  
 green eyeshades HDT
- abattre la cataracte**  
 to extract a cataract HDT
- abducteur** See: nerf abducteur
- abducteur de l'oeil m.**  
 abducent muscle of the eye HDT  
 external rectus muscle of the eye L
- abîmé** See: yeux abîmés
- ablépharie f.**  
 ablepharia, ablepharon, ablephary; complete absence of the eyelids M
- ablépharon m.**  
 ablepharon, absence of eyelids L
- ablepsie f.**  
 blindness, synonym of caecity L
- absolu** See: glaucome absolu
- accomodeur**  
 referable to accommodation L  
 See also: muscles accomodeurs
- accomodatif, ive**  
 referable to accommodation M  
 See also: amplitude accommodative  
 déficit accommodatif  
 mésoroptre accommodatif  
 paralysie accommodative  
 parésie accommodative  
 spasme accommodatif
- accommodation f.**  
 accommodation, modification in crystalline refraction in direct connection with the activity of the ciliary muscle M  
 See also: amplitude d'accommodation  
 champ de l'accommodation  
 échelle de l'accommodation  
 parcours de l'accommodation  
 spasme de l'accommodation
- accommodation de l'oeil f.**  
 accommodation of the eye; modification in curvature of the crystalline lens according to the distance of objects HDT
- accompagné** See: migraine ophtalmique accompagnée

**accompagnements de la cataracte m.**

whitish, soft matter which sometimes remains in the capsule of the crystalline lens after extraction or couching of the diseased cataract, and which, in spite of its name, is then the principal cause of the opacity; portions of the crystalline membrane which has become opaque may also form *accompagnements* whose removal is necessary to the success of the operation L

**achloropsie f.**

achloropsia, blindness for green M

**achlys m.**

achlys, caligo; cloudiness or obscuring of the cornea L

**achromatie f.**

achromatism of the eye L

**achromatique** See: lunette achromatique

**achromatisation f.**

operation to render a lens achromatic L

**achromatisme m.**

achromatism, diminution in aberrations of refrangibility evinced by lenses L

**achromatope m. and f.**

a person affected with achromatopsia M

**achromatope complet m.**

a person with total colour blindness M

**achromatopsie f.**

achromatopsia, the absence of all colour perception; it is relatively rare and is habitually accompanied by rather marked amblyopia without lesions of the deep membranes; one aspect of Daltonism M

a defect of the visual organ because of which light colours seem white or pink, and dark colours black HDT

**acné ciliaire f.**

acne ciliaris, hordeolum externum, where the initial site of the inflammation is the glands of Zeiss M

**acné meibomienne f.**

Meibomian acne, hordeolum internum, where the inflammation is localised to the Meibomian glands M

**acquis** See: nystagmus acquis

**acrochordon m.**

acrochordon; small tumour at the edge of the eyelids HDT

name given to small tumours of the eyelids — hard and slender—supposed to resemble the end of a string; they are sometimes warts or wens (*penciles verrucae*), sometimes small hypertrophied sebaceous glands L



- acuité de la vue** f.  
visual acuity, more or less perfect distinctness of vision;  
it is inversely proportional to the opening of the visual  
angle and diminishes when the latter increases L
- acuité visuelle** f.  
visual acuity, the power of differentiation possessed by  
the macular region of the retina M
- acyanoblepsie** f.  
acyanoblepsia, visual lesion characterised by inability  
to distinguish blue L
- adducteur de l'oeil** m.  
internal rectus muscle of the eye L
- adénite meibomienne** f.  
Meibomian adenitis; name given by some authors  
either to inflammation of the Meibomian glands or to  
chalazion L
- adénophtalmie** f.  
adenophthalmia, inflammation of the Meibomian  
glands L
- adhérent** See: cataracte adhérente  
cataracte non adhérente
- aegis** f.  
white spot upon the cornea L
- aige** f. (L) See: aegis
- aigu** See: conjonctivite aiguë causée par le bacille de  
Pfeiffer  
conjonctivite aiguë contagieuse  
dacryoadénite aiguë  
glaucome aigu  
ostéopériostite orbitaire aiguë
- aiguille à cataracte** f.  
cataract needle L
- aiguiller**  
to depress the crystalline lens by means of a needle; to  
remove a cataract HDT
- ajustement de l'oeil aux distances** m.  
an old term for accommodation HDT
- akyanoblepsie** f. (L) See: acyanoblepsie
- albinisme** m.  
albinism; congenital anomaly of organisation which  
consists in the diminution or even the absence of the  
cutaneous, iridic, or choroid pigment; in albinos, the  
iris is pale pink and the pupil decidedly red, as in the  
eyes of white rabbits; it is hard for albinos to endure  
sunlight, which fact has caused them to be termed  
"heliophobes" L

- albugine f.**  
 albugo; white spot in the eye HDT
- albuginé, ée**  
 albugineous; referable to an albugo HDT  
 See also: membrane albuginée de l'oeil  
 tunique albuginée de l'oeil
- albugineux, euse**  
 albugineous; referable to an albugo HDT
- albugo m.**  
 albugo M
- albuminurique** See: amaurose albuminurique  
 cataracte albuminurique  
 rétinite albuminurique
- alcoolique** See: amblyopie nicotino-alcoolique  
 névrite nicotino-alcoolique
- alexie f.**  
 alexia, pure word blindness, in which the patient finds it impossible to read because written words have no sense for him; he may not be able to recognise a single letter (letter blindness), or else he recognises letters but cannot put them into syllables (asyllabia) or into words (word blindness) M
- alexie musicale f.**  
 musical alexia, music blindness, a form of alexia in which the patient cannot read music M
- alopécie en clairière f.**  
 broken eyebrow, an eyebrow evincing irregular interruptions, caused by alopecia syphilitica; this condition is called also "sourcil brisé" M
- alopécie sourcilière f.**  
 alopecia of the eyebrow, total loss or sparseness of the hairs of the eyebrow, usually due to burns, infections, syphilis, keratosis pilaris, alopecia, or leprosy M
- alphabet Braille m.**  
 the Braille alphabet, composed of raised points perceptible to the touch; it is used in works printed especially for the blind M
- alternant** See: strabisme alternant  
 vision alternante
- alterne** See: hémiplégie alterne
- amaurose f.**  
 amaurosis M  
 diminution or loss of sight, without apparent cause in the visual organ HDT  
 disease characterised by the complete or incomplete loss of sight, without appreciable alteration of the constituent parts of the eyeball; amaurosis is due to idio-

- pathic or sympathetic paralysis of the retina; it is vulgarly termed "gutta serena" A
- amaurose albuminurique f.**  
amaurosis referable to albuminuria L
- amaurose congénitale f.**  
congenital amaurosis, in which the eyeballs seem normal but evince complete caecity; pupillary reflexes to light may be conserved M
- amaurose diabétique f.**  
amaurosis referable to diabetes, glycosuric amaurosis; there is no trace of retinal infiltration, and the very small effusions of blood are neither numerous nor fan-shaped, but disseminated, like exudative white platelets, over the whole fundus of the eye; the veins are incurved and the arteries thin L
- amaurose générale f.**  
general amaurosis (complete or incomplete), as distinguished from partial amaurosis L
- amaurose glycosurique f.**  
glycosuric amaurosis, amaurosis referable to diabetes; there is no trace of retinal infiltration, and the very small effusions of blood are neither numerous nor fan-shaped, but disseminated, like exudative white platelets, over the whole fundus of the eye; the veins are incurved and the arteries thin L
- amaurose hystérique f.**  
amaurosis referable to hysteria; it is one degree more marked than hysteric amblyopia; it may attack one eye or both eyes; bilateral amaurosis is called hysteric caecity M
- amaurose partielle f.**  
partial amaurosis (scotomata, stricture of the field of vision), as distinguished from general amaurosis L
- amaurotique**  
amaurotic, referable to amaurosis M  
See also: amblyopie amaurotique  
oeil de chat amaurotique
- amblyope**  
a. affected with amblyopia M  
m. person with amblyopia L
- amblyopie f.**  
amblyopia M  
weakening of the sight HDT
- amblyopie amaurotique f.**  
amblyopia brought about by the lesions which cause amaurosis L



- amblyopie asthénique f.**  
amblyopia caused by a local or general weakening L
- amblyopie congénitale f.**  
congenital amblyopia, sometimes called *amblyopia ex anopsia*; it often occurs in the deviated eye of persons with strabismus, but it may exist in the absence of strabismus M
- amblyopie congestive f.**  
amblyopia caused by an ocular congestion L
- amblyopie ex anopsia f.**  
amblyopia ex anopsia, a term sometimes applied to congenital amblyopia; it often occurs in the deviated eye of persons with strabismus, but it may exist in the absence of strabismus M
- amblyopie hystérique f.**  
amblyopia referable to hysteria; unilateral or bilateral stricture of the visual field unexplained by any peripheral or central lesion; it is sometimes described as anaesthesia of the retina M
- amblyopie nicotino-alcoolique f.**  
toxic amblyopia, nicotinoalcoholic amblyopia; a toxic disease of the optic nerve caused by the use of tobacco and alcohol M
- amblyopie sthénique f.**  
amblyopia caused by nervous overexcitement L
- amblyopie toxique f.**  
toxic amblyopia, nicotinoalcoholic amblyopia; a toxic disease of the optic nerve caused by the use of tobacco and alcohol M
- amétrope**  
a. referable to ametropia, ametropic  
s. person with astigmatism M
- amétropie f.**  
ametropia; the collective name of myopia, presbyopia, and astigmatism L  
anomaly of the visual system which results in myopia or presbyopia HDT
- amétropie axile f.**  
axial ametropia M
- amétropie de courbures f.**  
curvature ametropia M
- amphodiplopie f.**  
amphodiplopia, visual defect which makes a person see double with both eyes L
- amplitude accomodative f.**  
amplitude of accommodation, the dioptric effect produced by the act of accommodation M

**amplitude d'accomodation** f.

Same as preceding entry

**anablepsie** f.

anablepsia, upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis]  
TB

**anabrochisme** m.

anabrochism; operation for entropion which consisted in drawing a needle threaded with a double hair through the exterior part of the eyelid, in catching the eyelash in the loop of the hair, in bringing it back upon the exterior part of the eyelid, and in fastening it there with adhesive tape; pulling of eyelashes by means of a thread L

**anatomique** See: axe anatomique de l'oeil

**anchilops** m.

small tumour at the corner of the eye HDT

small tumour situated toward the internal angle of the eye, in front of or at the side of the lachrymal sac, and not in this sac, which fact distinguishes anchilops from a *lachrymal tumour* L

tumour, ordinarily inflammatory, which is situated at the internal angle of the eye, and fairly often degenerates into an abscess; when this abscess opens, it takes the name of *aegilops* A

**ancyloblépharon** m. (L) See: ankyloblépharon

**anérythroblepsie** f.

anerythroblepsia; Daltonism with inability to distinguish red, which is blended into ash gray; it was the case of Dalton himself L

**anérythroopsie** f.

partial dyschromatopsia, Daltonism; the confusion of colours seems to be due to the fact that the retinal fibres which give the sensation of red are without sensitiveness L

anerythroptia, blindness for red, weak perception of red M

**angle** See: grand angle

petit angle

**angle externe** m.

external angle of eye L

**angle interne** m.

internal angle of eye, internal canthus, commissura palpebrarum medialis M

**angle irido-cornéen** m.

iridocorneal angle, angle of the iris M

- angle optique** m.  
 optic angle, visual angle, angle at which one sees an object HDT
- angle visuel** m.  
 visual angle, optic angle; in optics, an imaginary angle whose summit is the optic centre of the eye, formed by rays starting from the extreme points of an object L
- angulaire** See: conjonctivite angulaire
- aniridie** f.  
 aniridia M  
 absence of the iris L
- anisocorie** f.  
 anisocoria, pupillary inequality M
- anisométropie** f.  
 anisometropia, a difference in refraction between the two eyes M
- anisométrope**  
 anisometropic, referable to anisometropia M  
 See also: strabisme anisométrope
- ankyloblépharon** m.  
 ankyloblepharon, in which the palpebral edges are fused and the eyeball always suffers an arrest in development M  
 praeternatural fusion, whether congenital or accidental, of the free edge of the two eyelids L
- ankylocore** f.  
 obliteration of the pupil L
- annexes de l'oeil** f.  
 adnexa oculi; the nerves and the vessels that the eye receives, its muscles and their vessels, the eyelids, the conjunctiva, and the lachrymal system L
- annulaire** See: scotome annulaire
- anoblepsie** f.  
 anablepsia, upward displacement—ordinarily abrupt—of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR2
- anobleptique**  
 referable to anablepsia RR2  
 See also: crises anobleptiques
- anoopsie** f.  
 anoöpsia, upward strabismus L
- anophtalmie** f.  
 anophthalmia, apparent absence of the eyeball M
- anophtalmohémie** f.  
 deficiency of blood in the eye, weakness of the circulation of the eye L

**anopsia** See: amblyopie ex anopsia

**anopsie** f.

anopsia, blindness, caecity; wrongly used for *anoopsie*  
L

**anopticonervie** f.

a bad word proposed as a substitute for amaurosis L

**anormal** See trichromates anormaux

**anse artérielle prépapillaire** f.

prepapillary arterial loop; a vascular anomaly in which an artery of the papilla moves forward into the vitreous humour, then curves back to form a loop, winds about itself and resumes its regular course at the surface of the papilla and of the retina M

**antérieur** See: astigmatisme cornéen antérieur

cataracte polaire antérieure

chambre antérieure

cristalloïde antérieure

lenticône antérieur

scléro-choroïdite antérieure

segment antérieur

staphylôme antérieur de la sclérotique

synéchie antérieure

vaisseaux ciliaires antérieurs

**antiglaucmateux, euse**

antiglaucmateous, directed against glaucoma M

See also: iridectomie antiglaucmateuse

**aphake** m.

a person with aphakia M

**aphakie** f.

aphakia, aphacia, absence of the crystalline lens M

congenital, traumatic, or operative absence of the crystalline lens L

**aphaque**

referable to aphakia; afflicted with aphakia; aphacic, aphakic M

deprived of the lens, whether from an accident which caused the dislocation or from operation for cataract L

**aphasie optique** f.

optic aphasia; the subject recognises an object and its properties but cannot name it when he sees it; he can name it if he smells it or feels it M

**aphasie sensorielle** f.

sensory aphasia, caused by the destruction of the centre of visual mental representation of ideas; it includes, among other symptoms, word blindness M

**aphasie sensorielle de Wernicke** f.

Wernicke's cortical sensory aphasia, the combination



- of word blindness and word deafness; the patient does not understand the significance of words pronounced in his presence M
- aplanétique** See: lentille aplanétique
- aplanétisme** m.  
aplanetism; in optics, the absence of aberration of sphericity L
- apodacrytique** m.  
that which is adapted to stop the flow of tears L
- aponévrose de l'orbite** f.  
Tenon's capsule L
- aponévrose de Ténon** f.  
Tenon's capsule [Littre incorrectly places an acute accent on the e in Tenon] L
- aponévrose orbito-oculaire** f.  
Tenon's capsule L
- apoplexie choroïdienne** f.  
choroid haemorrhage, subretinal haemorrhage, which causes detachment of the retina L
- apoplexie rétinienne** f.  
thrombosis of the vena centralis retinae M
- apoplexie sous-rétinienne** f.  
subretinal haemorrhage, choroid haemorrhage, which causes detachment of the retina L
- appareil cristallinien** m.  
the lens capsule and the crystalline lens L
- appareil lacrymal** m.  
lachrymal apparatus or system, composed of the secretory system and the excretory system M
- approche** See: lunette d'approche
- aqueux** See: humeur aqueuse  
membrane de l'humeur aqueuse
- arbre vasculaire** m.  
Purkinje's figures; preception, in the field of vision, of the shadow which the retinal vessels project on the posterior layer of the retina; the light must penetrate into the eye very obliquely; it is managed by looking at a dark background while moving a candle to and fro below the eye L
- arc sénile** m.  
arcus senilis; gerontoxon; an opacification of the cornea parallel to the sclerocorneal limbus; it is formed by the meeting of two semicircles (upper and lower) whose edges fuse at the extremities of the horizontal diameter of the cornea; it rarely appears before the age of fifty M  
alteration which is due to a deposit of fatty granula-

- tion; a circular shadow upon the eye, due to an alteration of the cornea HDT  
opacity of the circumference of the cornea observed after the age of fifty to sixty, in the form of an upper arc at first, then a yellowish complete circle (senile circle); it results from the fatty transformation of the corneal cells, and ordinarily coincides with a similar degeneration of the arterial system and of the cardiac fibres L
- arcade d'une lunette** f.  
bridge, the part of the spectacle frame which rests upon the nose HDT
- arcade orbitaire** f.  
orbital margin, the protuberant edge of the orbit HDT  
projecting edge of the upper wall of the eyesocket, which forms part of the frontal bone and terminates by two apophyses called orbital apophyses, one internal, and the other external L
- arcade sourcilière** f.  
eyebrow M  
the projection of the os frontale above the eyesocket A  
transverse projection of the frontal bone immediately above the upper edge of the eyesockets, less pronounced on the outside than on the inside L
- argéma** m.  
argema; round and superficial ulcer of the cornea, which begins by an almost transparent phlyctena, and whose rupture leaves an excavation likewise transparent, which is clearly perceptible only when looking at the eye somewhat from one side L
- argémon** m.  
Same as preceding entry
- Argyll-Robertson** See: pupille d'Argyll-Robertson  
signe d'Argyll-Robertson
- aride** See: cataracte aride siliqueuse
- artère centrale** f.  
central artery of the retina M
- artère centrale de la rétine** f.  
central artery of the retina, collateral branch of the ophthalmic artery L
- artère choroïdienne** f.  
choroid artery L
- artère hyaloïde** f.  
hyaloid artery M
- artère hyaloïdienne** f.  
hyaloid artery M

**artère lacrymale f.**

lachrymal artery; branch of the ophthalmic artery which starts at the optic foramen, is anastomosed near its origin with the branches of the middle meningeal artery, sends out branches to the lachrymal gland, and ends in the upper eyelid L

**artère ophtalmique f.**

ophthalmic artery L

**artère orbitaire f.**

ophthalmic artery L

**artère sourcilière f.**

supraorbital artery L

**artère uvéale f.**

name given to the ciliary arteries L

**artères ciliaires postérieures f.**

posterior ciliary arteries M

**artères cilio-réiniennes f.**

cilioretinal arteries; they are generally located on the temporal side of the papilla M

**artériel** See: anse artérielle prépapillaire

**arthritique** See: ophtalmie arthritique

**artificiel** See: oeil artificiel

pupille artificielle

**asthénique** See: amblyopie asthénique

**asthénopie f.**

asthenopia M

impossibility of sustained viewing of objects close at hand; it is due, not to a lesion of the membranes or of the media of the eye, but to a defect in accommodation or a dynamic insufficiency of the internal rectus muscles; hebetudo visus, ocular fatigue which occurs when one tries to use the eyes for close work L

**asthénopie de convergence f.**

asthenopia of convergence M

**asthénopie nerveuse f.**

nervous asthenopia, ocular neurasthenia, the chief symptoms of which are pain and fatigue M

**asthénopie névropathique f.**

neuropathic asthenopia M

**astigmat**

a. astigmatic, referable to astigmatism

s. person with astigmatism M

**astigmatique**

astigmatic, referable to astigmatism L

See also: lentille astigmatique



- astigmatisme m.**  
 astigmatism M  
 inequality of curvature of the refractive media of the eye HDT  
 a word indicating that the light rays coming from a centre no longer meet in a single point, are no longer homocentric, and are affected with monochromatic aberration L
- astigmatisme à axe oblique m.**  
 oblique astigmatism M
- astigmatisme composé m.**  
 compound astigmatism, in which the length of the eyeball is abnormal (myopic eye or hypermetropic eye) M
- astigmatisme conforme à la règle m.**  
 astigmatism with the rule, astigmatism according to the rule, regular astigmatism; it is characterised by the replacement of focus by two focal straight lines perpendicular to each other; the term is used when the axis of the most refringent meridian is vertical or very close to vertical (and when the concave cylindric lens which corrects it is horizontal or close to horizontal) M
- astigmatisme contraire à la règle m.**  
 astigmatism against the rule, inverse astigmatism; in it the most refringent meridian is horizontal instead of vertical M
- astigmatisme cornéen m.**  
 corneal astigmatism M
- astigmatisme cornéen antérieur m.**  
 anterior corneal astigmatism M
- astigmatisme cristallinien m.**  
 crystalline astigmatism M
- astigmatisme direct m.**  
 astigmatism with the rule, astigmatism according to the rule, regular astigmatism; it is characterised by the replacement of focus by two focal straight lines perpendicular to each other; the term is used when the axis of the most refringent meridian is vertical or very close to vertical (and when the concave cylindric lens which corrects it is horizontal or close to horizontal) M
- astigmatisme hypermétropique m.**  
 hypermetropic astigmatism M
- astigmatisme inverse m.**  
 inverse astigmatism, astigmatism against the rule; in it the most refringent meridian is horizontal instead of vertical M
- astigmatisme irrégulier m.**  
 irregular astigmatism, resulting from central cicatricial

- lesions of the cornea or from a peculiar alteration in the corneal tissue, keratoconus, and sometimes from modifications in the crystalline lens undergoing opacification M
- astigmatisme mixte m.**  
mixed astigmatism, in which one of the axes is myopic and the other is hypermetropic M
- astigmatisme myopique m.**  
myopic astigmatism M
- astigmatisme myopique composé m.**  
compound myopic astigmatism M
- astigmatisme myopique simple m.**  
simple myopic astigmatism M
- astigmatisme oblique m.**  
oblique astigmatism M
- astigmatisme physiologique m.**  
physiologic astigmatism M
- astigmatisme régulier m.**  
regular astigmatism, characterised by the replacement of focus by two focal straight lines perpendicular to each other; astigmatism according to the rule, astigmatism with the rule; the term is used when the axis of the most refringent meridian is vertical or very close to vertical (and when the concave cylindric lens which corrects it is horizontal or close to horizontal) M
- astigmatisme simple m.**  
simple astigmatism, in which one of the planes of refraction is emmetropic M
- astigmomètre m.**  
astigmometer, instrument designed to determine the degree of astigmatism L
- asyllabie f.**  
asyllabia, a form of alexia in which the patient recognises letters but cannot assemble them into syllables M
- atone** See: oeil atone
- atrésie lacrymale f.**  
atresia of the lachrymal canal M
- atréoblépharie f.**  
nonseparation or agglutination of the eyelids L
- atréopsie f.**  
imperforation of the pupil L
- atrophie de la papille optique f.**  
atrophy of the optic papilla L
- atrophie du nerf optique f.**  
atrophy of the optic nerve; disappearance or partial or total decrease in size of the nerve elements of the optic nerve, announced by certain lesions visible with the

- ophthalmoscope and by a diminution in the visual acuity L
- atrophie optique** f.  
atrophy of the optic nerve M
- atrophique** See: choroidite atrophique  
excavation atrophique du nerf optique  
rétinite maculaire atrophique
- atypique** See: kératite atypique
- au** See: à
- auréole** f.  
any circle of light or colour that the eye sees around an object HDT
- auriculaire** See: nystagmus auriculaire
- autoophtalmoscope** m.  
autoöphththalmoscope, an instrument so designed that the observer may examine the interior of his own eye L
- aux** See: à
- avant** See: regarder en avant
- aveugle**  
a. blind, deprived of the use of sight A  
deprived of sight HDT  
s. blind person M  
one who is deprived of sight, or who has never enjoyed sight L  
See also: devenir aveugle  
être aveugle de naissance  
quasi-aveugle  
tache aveugle
- aveuglement** m.  
blindness, loss of sight, blinding HDT
- aveuglément**  
blindly, in a blind manner HDT
- aveugle-né** m. (Plural = des aveugles-nés)  
a person born blind, a person blind from birth, a congenitally blind person HDT
- aveugler**  
to blind, to deprive of sight, to take away the sight; to deprive of the use of sight momentarily, to dazzle HDT  
to render blind; by exaggeration, used for: to dazzle, to destroy sight for some time A
- s'aveugler**  
to put out one's own eyes M
- avoir la berlue**  
to see things awry HDT  
See also: berlue
- avoir des yeux de chat**  
to have eyes between gray and russet A

- avoir mal aux yeux**  
to have sore eyes, to have something wrong with one's eyes HDT
- avoir la patte d'oie**  
to have a wrinkle with three furrows at the corner of the eye; to have crow's feet HDT
- avoir la vue basse**  
to be nearsighted so that one has to stoop to see objects HDT  
not to be able to distinguish objects except at close range A
- avoir la vue longue**  
to be farsighted HDT
- avoir les yeux battus**  
to have circles under the eyes, as if the eyes had been bruised by a blow HDT  
to have a black ring around the eyes, as if the flesh were mortified A
- avoir les yeux en papillotes**  
to have eyes that wink or blink HDT
- axe** See: astigmatisme à axe oblique
- axe anatomique de l'oeil m.**  
imaginary line measuring the greatest extent of the eye from the entrance of the optic nerve into the sclerotic L
- axe du nerf optique m.**  
Same as preceding entry
- axe optique m.**  
axis optica, optic axis M  
direction of a light ray falling perpendicularly on the eye HDT
- axe visuel m.**  
the line which runs from the centre of the eye to the object viewed HDT  
axis optica, optic axis, visual axis; anteroposterior diameter of the eye, or imaginary line passing through the anterior surface of the cornea and the middle of the pupil and of the crystalline lens; it proceeds to fall on the macula lutea of the retina; it is by following this line that one ordinarily looks at objects and perceives them more clearly L
- axial** See: cataracte axiale  
vision axiale
- axile** See: amétropie axile  
myopie axile



**bacille** See: conjonctivite aiguë causée par le bacille de Pfeiffer

**bacille de Morax m.**

Morax's bacillus, specific diplobacillus of subacute conjunctivitis; it is much larger than the Weeks bacillus, constituted by two elements with rounded ends separated by a clear space; it sometimes forms little chains; it is gram-negative L

**bacille de Weeks m.**

Weeks's bacillus, the Koch-Weeks bacillus, Haemophilus of Koch-Weeks; the specific microbe of acute contagious conjunctivitis; it is a very fine bacillus which is gram-negative L

**bacille du xérosis m.**

bacillus xerosis, Corynebacterium xerosis M

**bacille massué de Weeks m.**

Weeks's Corynebacterium, Corynebacterium xerosis; bacillus appearing frequently at the surface of the mucosae and characterised by its clubshaped form; it grows rapidly upon gelatinised serum, like the Bacillus diphtheriae, and may be confused with the latter; it belongs to the group of pseudodiphtheric bacilli; it is frequently found upon the ocular mucosa and was first described as the bacillus of xerosis L

**baguette de Maddox f.**

the Maddox rod, used to test accomodation M

**baignoire oculaire f.**

eyecup L

**baisser les yeux**

to look downward, to lower the eyes, to drop the eyes HDT

**bajoue f.**

in certain animals (hog, calf), the lateral part of the head, extending from the eye to the jaw HDT

**bandeau m.**

tissue placed over one's eyes to prevent one from seeing HDT

circular bandage designed to keep a topica applied upon the eyes, or to protect sore eyes from light L

**bandelette** See: opacité en bandelette

**bandelette des nerfs optiques f.**

bundle of white fibres which, after originating at the surface of the geniculate bodies, a dependency of the optic thalamus, winds about the external part of the cerebral peduncles, whose direction it crosses obliquely to proceed forward and inward and to end at the chiasma L

- bandelette optique** f.  
optic fibre M
- bander les yeux**  
to bandage the eyes, to keep the eyes closed by means  
of a bandage HDT
- barré** See: cataracte barrée
- bas, basse** See: avoir la vue basse  
déviation des yeux vers le bas  
spasmes vers le bas  
vue basse  
yeux révoltés vers le bas
- bascule** See: spasmes à bascule
- Basedow** See: maladie de Basedow
- basedowien** m.  
patient afflicted with exophthalmic goitre L
- basedowisme** m.  
the cardinal signs of exophthalmic goitre L
- bassin oculaire** m.  
eyecup L
- bassiner les yeux**  
to moisten the eyes gently HDT
- bâtonnet** m.  
retinal rod, small cylindric body in the retina HDT  
cylindric element composed of two segments, one ex-  
ternal and the other internal; with the cones the rods  
form a layer of the retina L
- battu** See: avoir les yeux battus
- Bell** See: signe de Bell
- bénin, igne** See: encanthis bénigne
- Berger** See: signe de Berger
- Berlin** See: trouble de Berlin
- berlue** f.  
suffusio oculorum, dazzled eyes; visual lesion in which  
one sees nonexistent objects in front of the eyes, such  
as flies, spider webs, et cetera L  
a visual disturbance which makes one see imaginary  
objects or makes one see real objects deformed HDT  
sort of dazzling, which is ordinarily temporary A  
See also: avoir la berlue
- Bernard** See: syndrome de Claude Bernard-Horner
- besicles** f.  
an archaic term, used mockingly, to designate a pair of  
glasses mounted and held before the eyes to aid the  
sight HDT  
sort of spectacles with sidearms which fit upon the  
head A

**bévue** f.

diplopia HDT

**bien** See: yeux bien fendus

**bifocal** See: verres bifocaux

**bigle**

a. crosseyed, squinteyed, strabismic (an archaic term)  
HDT

s. who has one eye or both eyes turned inward (a term but little used) A

**bigler**

to look crosseyed, to squint A

**binasal** See: hémianopsie binasale

**binocle** m.

pair of glasses held with the hand; it is formed of two branches joined in a single hinge, and it is used to see objects with both eyes at the same time; it is also the term for a sort of double telescope, by means of which one may observe a distant object with both eyes at the same time; it is but little used now A

bandage covering both eyes M

a sort of double telescope (archaic); lorgnette, nose-glasses; binocular bandage HDT

binocle, optic instrument analogous to *besicles*, by means of which one sees an object with both eyes at the same time, which fact distinguishes it from a single lorgnette; in surgery, a bandage designed to cover both eyes; it is crossed in back upon the occiput and in front upon the root of the nose L

**binoculaire**

binocular, referable to both eyes, affecting both eyes  
HDT

which is for both eyes, which takes place by the use of both eyes A

See also: diplopie binoculaire

ophtalmoscope binoculaire

ophtalmoscopie binoculaire

télescope binoculaire

vision binoculaire

**bitemporal** See: hémianopsie bitemporale

**Bitot** See: syndrome de Bitot

**blanc** See: faire les yeux blancs

**blanc de l'oeil** m.

sclerotic, white of the eye HDT

the part of the eye which appears white, and which in anatomy is called the cornea; the cornea opaca or sclerotic A



**blennophtalmie f.**

blennophthalmia; inflammation of the conjunctiva whose special characteristic is the discharge, at the surface of this membrane, of a mucosopurulent fluid L

**blennorragique** See: conjonctivite blennorragique

conjonctivite blennorragique métastatique

ophtalmie blennorragique

**blennorrhée** See: blépharo-blennorrhée

**blépharadénite f.**

blepharadenitis, inflammation of the palpebral glands, inflammation of the Meibomian glands L

**blépharides f.**

eyelashes, cilia L

**blépharique**

palpebral L

**blépharisme m. (L)** See: blépharospasme

**blépharite f.**

blepharitis; inflammation of the eyelids, whether it occupies their whole tissue or (as is more frequent) affects only their free edge and its hair and mucous follicles L

**blépharite ciliaire f.**

ciliary blepharitis, inflammation of the free edge of the eyelids M

in ciliary blepharitis proper, as opposed to glandulous blepharitis, the catarrhal secretion of the palpebral conjunctiva, the Meibomian glands, and the hair glands of the eyelashes dries at the base of the latter, reddens the skin and causes its ulceration, gradually accompanied by the fall of the eyelashes L

**blépharite cryptogamique f.**

cryptogamic blepharitis, in which the microscopic parasite inhabits the cilium or its root M

**blépharite favique f.**

blepharitis referable to favus, caused by the presence of *Achorion schoenleinii*; this is an extremely rare type M

**blépharite glanduleuse f.**

glandulous blepharitis, inflammation of the ciliary edge and of the Meibomian glands, a variety of ciliary blepharitis; it is much commoner than ciliary blepharitis proper, especially in the chronic state L

**blépharite lépreuse f.**

blepharitis occurring in leprosy M

**blépharite parasitaire f.**

parasitic blepharitis, ciliary inflammation due to the

- presence of animal parasites or of cryptogamic parasites M
- blépharite pédiculaire f.**  
blepharitis caused by the presence of *Pediculus capitis* or *Phthirus inguinalis* among the cilia, giving rise to a slight redness of the free edge and to more or less violent irritation; there may be a production of crusts at the base of the cilia which masks the presence of parasites or of their eggs M
- blépharite syphilitique f.**  
syphilitic blepharitis M
- blépharite trichophytique f.**  
trichophytic blepharitis M
- blépharite ulcéreuse syphilitique f.**  
syphilitic ulcerous blepharitis, marginal tarsitis M
- blépharo-blenorrhée f.**  
blepharorrhoea of the eyelids, ophthalmia neonatorum, purulent ophthalmia of the newborn; discharge of purulent mucosities at the surface of the palpebral conjunctiva L
- blépharochalazis m.**  
blepharochalasis M
- blépharoclonie f.**  
blepharoclonus, abnormal twitching of the eyelids [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- blépharo-colobome m.**  
coloboma of the eyelids L
- blépharo-conjonctivite f.**  
simultaneous blepharitis and conjunctivitis M  
simultaneous inflammation of the eyelids and of the conjunctiva, or oculopalpebral conjunctivitis L
- blépharo-conjonctivite morbilleuse f.**  
blepharoconjunctivitis referable to measles M
- blépharomètre m.**  
blepharometer, instrument for the treatment of trichiasis (Buzzi, 1828) L
- blépharoncose f.**  
blepharuncus, tumour of the eyelids L
- blépharophimosis m.**  
blepharophimosis, in which the eyelids and the palpebral aperture exist but are insufficiently developed; the resulting disfigured state may be remedied by external canthotomy M  
narrowness of the palpebral aperture, congenital or following traumatic or inflammatory lesions of the eyelids L

- blépharophimosis cicatriciel** m.  
cicatricial blepharophimosis, diminution in length of the palpebral aperture caused by fusion of the external canthus (a cicatricial complication of trachoma) M
- blépharophtalmie** f.  
simultaneous inflammation of the eyelids and of the conjunctiva L
- blépharophyme** m.  
blepharophyma, tumour of the eyelids L
- blépharoplastie** f.  
blepharoplasty, plastic surgery of the eyelids M  
formation of a new eyelid with the adjacent skin of the eye, when the natural eyelid has been wholly or partly destroyed, by the French method or by the Indian method of autoplasty L
- blépharoplégie** f.  
blepharoplegia; paralysis of the eyelids, particularly of the upper one L
- blépharoptose** f.  
blepharoptosis; complete or incomplete drooping of the upper eyelid in front of the eyeball L
- blépharopyorrhée** m.  
blepharopyorrhoea, ophthalmia neonatorum, purulent ophthalmia of the newborn L
- blépharorrhaphie** f.  
blepharorrhaphy, tarsorrhaphy M
- blépharospasme** m.  
blepharospasm, spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids causing transitory or permanent occlusion of the eyelids; there are two types, clonic and tonic M  
spasm of the eyelids, divided into *tonic* spasm, in which the eyes remain convulsively closed during it, and *clonic* spasm, in which they open and close continually with great rapidity L
- blépharospasme clonique** m.  
clonic blepharospasm, in which winking becomes abnormally frequent and intense M
- blépharospasme hystérique** m.  
blepharospasm caused by hysteria M
- blépharospasme tonique** m.  
tonic blepharospasm, in which the orbicular muscle is permanently contracted M
- blépharostat** m.  
blepharostat M
- blépharosténose** f.  
blepharostenosis, accidental diminution of the palpebral aperture (Ammon) L

- blépharoxyste m.**  
instrument which served to remove callosities that had developed at the internal surface of the eyelids L
- bord ciliaire m.**  
ciliary edge HDT
- bord des paupières m.**  
edge or rim of the eyelids HDT
- bord orbitaire m.**  
orbital edge M
- bord orbitaire supérieur m.**  
upper edge of the eyesocket M
- borgne**  
a. one-eyed; having but one eye or seeing with but one eye L  
blind in one eye M  
who sees with one eye only; by extension, who does not see HDT  
m. a man with one eye, a one-eyed man M  
who does not see except with one eye, to whom one eye is lacking A
- borgnesse f.**  
a woman with one eye only (used but rarely) HDT  
a low and injurious term which is applied to a woman or a girl with but one eye A
- bornoyer**  
to be blind in one eye (archaic); to examine something, by shutting one eye, for purposes of alignment or taking the level HDT  
to look with one eye while shutting the other, in order to tell better whether an alignment is quite correct, whether a surface is quite plane A
- bothrion m.**  
bothrion; a small ulcer of the cornea, analogous to argema, but deeper than it, and likewise commencing by an almost transparent phlyctena, which bursts at the end of several days and leaves a cavity distinguished only when looking at the eye from the side L
- Bowman** See: tubes de Bowman
- brachymétrope**  
brachymetropic L
- brachymétropie f.**  
brachymetropia, state of the brachymetropic eye which results in myopia (Donders) L
- bradycinésie oculaire f.**  
ocular bradykinesia, amyostatic syndrome, myostatic fixed gaze [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B



**bradycinésie pupillaire** f.

pupillary bradykinesia: slowness of the pupillary response to light, to close fixation, or to both simultaneously; slowness of movement in reaching its limits; slowness of the pupil in returning to its original size [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**Braille** See: alphabet Braille

**branche** See: cataracte à trois branches

**branlant** See: cataracte branlante

**brightique** See: rétinite brightique

**brisé** See: sourcil brisé

**broiement de la cataracte** m.

keratonyxis, lowering or crushing or discission of the crystalline lens by means of a corneal incision L

**broussailleux** See: sourcil broussailleux

**bulbaire**

bulbar, referable to the eyeball M

See also: conjonctive bulbaire

juxtabulbaire

névrite rétrobulbaire

rétrobulbaire

**bulbe de l'oeil** m.

eyeball HDT

**buphtalmie** f.

buphthalmia; augmentation in the volume of the eye, and, in general, first degree of hydrophthalmos; this name has sometimes been given to a disease characterised by turgescence of the vitreous humour, which distends the eye and pushes the crystalline lens and the iris forward L

**buphtalmie** f.

abnormal protrusion of the eyeball, ordinarily indicating hydrops of the eye HDT

buphthalmia, increased volume of the eye; it is observed in infantile glaucoma M

**caecum** See: foramen caecum

punctum caecum

**calcaire** See: cataracte calcaire

**calfeutrage** m.

synonym of "colmatage", q. v. Pesme

**calfeutrer**

to perform "calfeutrage", q. v. Pesme



**caligineux, euse**

caliginous, said of eyes when they lose their brilliancy and turn dark L

**caligo m.**

caligo, achlys; cloudiness or obscuring of the cornea L

**canal ciliaire de Schlemm m.**

Schlemm's ciliary canal; venous plexus situated in the sclerotic, near its lower surface, at the junction of this membrane and the cornea; it receives part of the veins of the ciliary muscle and sends out the anterior ciliary veins; the veins which compose it appear annular, which fact causes them as a whole to be taken for a single canal or circular sinus L

**canal de Cloquet m.**

Cloquet's canal, a space in the vitreous humour M

**canal de Petit m.**

Petit's canal; annular prismatic space which is found between the vitreous humour and the ciliary body, and which embraces the whole circumference of the crystalline lens; same as "canal godronné" L

**canal de Schlemm m.**

Schlemm's canal M

**canal godronné m.**

Petit's canal; annular prismatic space which is found between the vitreous humour and the ciliary body, and which embraces the whole circumference of the crystalline lens; same as "canal de Petit" L

the canal which encircles the crystalline lens, between the ciliary body and the vitreous humour HDT

**canal hyaloïdien m.**

hyaloid canal; passage which exists only in the foetus, runs through the vitreous humour, and is occupied by the central artery of the retina as it goes to ramify itself upon the posterior surface of the crystalline lens; as to the pretended reflection of the hyaloid membrane in this canal, it does not exist L

**canal lacrymal inférieur m.**

lower lachrymal canal L

**canal lacrymal supérieur m.**

upper lachrymal canal L

**canal nasal m.**

nasal canal, through which the tears pass into the nasal fossae; canal extending from the lachrymal sac to the meatus nasi inferior, and formed by the superior maxillary bone, the os unguis, and the inferior turbinate bone L

- canal optique m.**  
optic canal M
- canal sous-orbitaire m.**  
infraörbital canal, suborbital canal; small duct upon the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone L
- canalicule lacrymal m.**  
canaliculus lacrimalis M
- canthectomie f.**  
canthectomy, excision or incision of the canthus L
- canthite f.**  
canthitis, inflammation of the canthus L
- canthoplastie f.**  
canthoplasty; operation which consists in making an incision at one of the angles of the eye, then in fastening a portion of conjunctiva to it by means of suture, in cases where the eyelids are not sufficiently separated, owing to an accident or to an arrest in development L
- canthorrhaphie f.**  
canthorrhaphy, suture of the external angle of the eye L
- canthotomie externe f.**  
external canthotomy, horizontal section of the commissura palpebrarum lateralis, used to remedy blepharophimosis M
- canthus m.**  
canthus, the corner of the eye M  
commissura palpebrarum L  
See also: grand canthus  
petit canthus
- canthus interne m.**  
commissura palpebrarum medialis, the internal canthus of the eye M
- capsulaire**  
capsular, referable to the capsule of the crystalline lens M  
See also: cataracte sous-capsulaire  
pince capsulaire  
sous-capsulaire
- capsule f.**  
capsule of the crystalline lens M  
See also: pince à capsule
- capsule cristalline f.**  
lens capsule, capsule of the crystalline lens; the serous membrane which envelops the crystalline lens HDT
- capsule de Ténon f.**  
Tenon's capsule, the zone of fibroconjunctival tissue that separates the posterior pole of the eyeball from the

- orbital fat [Morax incorrectly places an acute accent on the e in Tenon] M  
 aponeurotic plane which separates the eyesocket into two parts: the anterior one occupied by the eyeball; the posterior one occupied by the dependencies of the eyeball, fat, vessels, nerves, et cetera [Littre incorrectly places an acute accent on the e in Tenon] L
- capsule interne** f.  
 internal capsule, capsula interna; white strip which separates the thalamus opticus and the nucleus caudatus, on the inside, from the nucleus lentiformis, on the outside L
- capsulite** f.  
 capsulitis; alteration of the lens capsule characterised by a slight disturbance, which becomes increasingly apparent later, in the field of the pupil, most often coinciding with iritis; the same name has been given to inflammation of Tenon's capsule, called also periophthalmitis or tenonitis L
- capsulo-lenticulaire**  
 capsulolenticular, referable to the capsule and the lens L  
 See also: cataracte capsulo-lenticulaire
- capsulo-pupillaire**  
 capsulopupillary, referable to the capsule of the crystalline lens and to the pupil L  
 See also: membrane capsulo-pupillaire  
                   vaisseaux capsulo-pupillaires
- capsulotomie** See: irido-capsulotomie
- caroncule** f.  
 lachrymal caruncle, caruncula lacrimalis M
- caroncule lacrymale** f.  
 lachrymal caruncle, caruncula lacrimalis; the red eminence at the inner angle of the eye HDT  
 small oval or triangular body situated in the inner angle of the eye, and covered by a red mucosa, very vascular and soft L
- caroncule-palpébral, ale**  
 carunculopalpebral M  
 See also: sillon caroncule-palpébral
- cartilage tarse** m.  
 tarsal cartilage, palpebral cartilage, tarsal plate of the eyelids M
- catalepsie** f.  
 catalepsia, spasm of lowering of the eyes, downward revulsion of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB

**cataclase f.**

extroversion of the eyelids L

**catadioptrique**

a. which simultaneously produces refraction and reflection of a light ray

f. the division of optics which studies the combined effects of reflection and of refraction HDT

**cataracte f.**

cataract M

suffusio; opacity placed in the pupillary field between the pupil and the vitreous humour in such a way as to prevent the light rays from reaching the retina; it is located in the crystalline lens, under its capsule or at the internal surface of the latter L

more or less complete opacity of the crystalline lens or of its membrane, which impedes vision by intercepting the passage of light rays A

See also: abaissement de la cataracte

abaisser la cataracte

abattre la cataracte

accompagnements de la cataracte

aiguille à cataracte

broiement de la cataracte

couteau à cataracte

extraction de la cataracte

opération de la cataracte

pince à cataracte

réclinaison de la cataracte

verres à cataracte

**cataracte à taches disséminées f.**

punctate cataract, a form of soft cataract; it commences by white dots variously grouped L

**cataracte à trois branches f.**

cataract with three branches, a form of soft cataract L

**cataracte adhérente f.**

adherent cataract, a variety of false cataract; here the neomembrane has remained adherent to the iris L

**cataracte albuminurique f.**

albuminuric cataract; opacity which sometimes accompanies chronic albuminuria; it is much rarer than retinitis of the same origin L

**cataracte aride siliqueuse f.**

aridosiliculose cataract, cataracta aridosiliquata M

**cataracte axiale f.**

axial cataract, fusiform cataract, characterised by a grayish stria that appears to unite the anterior pole and the posterior pole M



- cataracte barrée f.**  
barred cataract, a form of soft cataract L
- cataracte branlante f.**  
vacillating cataract, in which the crystalline lens vacillates behind the pupil L
- cataracte calcaire f.**  
calcareous cataract, a form of subcapsular cataract L
- cataracte capsulo-lenticulaire f.**  
capsulolenticular cataract; the combination of two kinds of cataracts, chiefly characterised by opacities of the lens; the latter is nearly always opaque before its envelope is L
- cataracte centrale f.**  
central cataract, nuclear cataract, in which the nucleus is affected and a black spot forms at the centre of the pupil M
- cataracte compliquée f.**  
complicated cataract, produced by certain diseases of the eyeball M
- cataracte congénitale f.**  
congenital cataract M  
a rare variety of lenticular opacity, influenced by heredity; it is nearly always soft, often complete from birth, or partial and zonular or punctate; it is often complicated by arrested development of the ocular membranes, by deformation of the eyeball, by nystagmus, and by disturbances in dentition or the intellect L
- cataracte crétacée f.**  
cretaceous cataract, a form of subcapsular cataract L
- cataracte cystique f.**  
cystic cataract, a form of fluid cataract L
- cataracte déhiscente f.**  
dehiscent cataract, a form of soft cataract L
- cataracte demi-molle f.**  
mixed cataract, semisoft cataract; it shares the properties of hard cataracts and soft cataracts; the surface layer is opaque and soft; the nucleus is hard, grayish, or brownish, and less transparent than in the normal state L
- cataracte diabétique f.**  
cataracta diabetica, diabetic cataract M  
a cataract which is often soft, rapid in development, which appears at the end of diabetes; it is generally attributed to the aqueous losses that the crystalline lens suffers in order to replace the insufficient water in the blood L



**cataracte dure f.**

hard cataract, a variety of true cataract; it appears only after the age of forty; the centre or nucleus is hard and darker than the circumference; its colour, ordinarily brown yellow, may be black or green L

**cataracte étoilée f.**

stellate cataract, a form of soft cataract L

**cataracte fausse f.**

false cataract, neomembranous cataract; it is located at the external surface of the lens capsule; it is characterised by the existence of a membrane produced by the inflamed iris L

**cataracte fenêtrée f.**

fenestrated cataract, a form of soft cataract L

**cataracte fusiforme f.**

fusiform cataract, axial cataract, characterised by a grayish stria that appears to unite the anterior pole and the posterior pole M

**cataracte glaucomateuse f.**

glaucomatous cataract, which occurs as a complication of glaucoma in the last period; it is generally soft L

**cataracte hyaloïdienne f.**

hyaloid cataract; it is supposed to be due to the opacity of the anterior layers of the vitreous humour L

**cataracte hypermûre f.**

hypermature cataract, overripe cataract, Morgagnian cataract M

**cataracte interstitielle f.**

interstitial cataract, a form of fluid cataract L

**cataracte kysteuse f.**

cystic cataract, a form of fluid cataract L

**cataracte laiteuse f.**

milky cataract, a form of fluid cataract L

**cataracte lamellaire f.**

lamellar cataract, a form of soft cataract L

**cataracte liquide f.**

fluid cataract, a variety of true cataract; the capsule contains a milk white opaline liquid, with drops and granulations of variable form in suspension; in this liquid floats the crystalline lens, of normal consistency, or hardened, or softened; its progress is very slow L

**cataracte mixte f.**

mixed cataract, semisoft cataract; it shares the properties of hard cataracts and soft cataracts; the surface layer is opaque and soft; the nucleus is hard, grayish, or brownish, and less transparent than in the normal state L

- cataracte molle f.**  
soft cataract, a variety of true cataract; it appears at all ages, especially before forty; it includes congenital, diabetic, and traumatic cataracts L
- cataracte morgagnienne f.**  
Morgagni's cataract, Morgagnian cataract, hypermature cataract, overripe cataract M  
a form of fluid cataract L
- cataracte mûre f.**  
ripe, mature cataract, when all the crystalline fibres are degenerated M  
cataract in which all the elements of the crystalline lens have become opaque and where the opacity extends to the capsule; ripeness is favourable to, but not indispensable for, operation by extraction; it is without value for other methods of operation L
- cataracte néomembraneuse f.**  
false cataract, neomembranous cataract; it is located at the external surface of the lens capsule; it is characterised by the existence of a membrane produced by the inflamed iris L
- cataracte noire f.**  
black cataract, so called because of the blackish or brownish colour of the crystalline lens extracted M  
amaurosis HDT  
a variety of hard cataract L
- cataracte non adhérente f.**  
nonadherent cataract, a variety of false cataract; here the neomembrane is free, since the posterior synechias have yielded to pupillary dilatation L
- cataracte nucléaire f.**  
nuclear cataract, central cataract, in which the nucleus is affected and a black spot forms at the centre of the pupil M
- cataracte ossifiée f.**  
ossified cataract, a variety of hard cataract L
- cataracte phosphatique f.**  
phosphatic cataract, a form of subcapsular cataract L
- cataracte pierreuse f.**  
stony cataract, a variety of hard cataract L
- cataracte plâtreuse f.**  
plaster cataract, a variety of hard cataract L
- cataracte pointillée f.**  
punctate cataract, a form of soft cataract; it commences by white dots variously grouped L
- cataracte polaire f.**  
polar cataract M

- cataracte polaire antérieure f.**  
anterior polar cataract, a spot of intense white occupying the centre of the pupil M
- cataracte polaire postérieure f.**  
posterior polar cataract M
- cataracte pupillaire f.**  
pupillary cataract, congenital synizesis; it occurs when the pupillary membrane persists until birth and a child is born with complete occlusion of the pupil; it necessitates the creation of an artificial pupil L
- cataracte pyramidale f.**  
pyramidal cataract, characterised by a slight whitish projection occupying the centre of the pupil M  
a form of subcapsular cataract L
- cataracte secondaire f.**  
cataract following displacement, dissection, or extraction of the crystalline lens, and constituted by capsule débris covered with opaque exudates, or by fragments of the crystalline lens, or by neomembranes resulting from iritis following the operation L  
secondary cataract M
- cataracte sénile f.**  
senile cataract M  
cataract which forms under the influence of the advances of age, after forty years, by a regressive modification of the elements of the crystalline lens; it is the type of hard cataract L
- cataracte sous-capsulaire f.**  
subcapsular cataract, a variety of true cataract; sometimes the opacity results from a perforating ulceration of the cornea and is then very limited; calcareous deposits and a degenerescence of the subcapsular epithelium appear under the iridic surface of the anterior capsule in the form of spots, dots, whitish lines, and project into the aqueous humour L
- cataracte stratifiée f.**  
stratified cataract, a form of soft cataract L
- cataracte striée f.**  
striate cataract, a form of soft cataract L
- cataracte sympathique f.**  
sympathetic cataract, primary opacification of the crystalline lens without manifest uveal lesions M
- cataracte totale f.**  
total cataract, total opacification of the crystalline fibres existing from birth M

- cataracte traumatique** f.  
traumatic cataract M  
it is always soft and voluminous, ordinarily accompanied by lesions of the other parts of the eyeball; it results ordinarily, but not always, from rupture of the capsule L
- cataracte végétante** f.  
vegetating cataract, a form of subcapsular cataract L
- cataracte verte** f.  
glaucoma HDT  
green cataract, a variety of hard cataract L
- cataracte vraie** f.  
true cataract, located in the crystalline lens and within or at the internal surface of the capsule L
- cataracte zonulaire** f.  
zonular cataract; a partial opacity of the crystalline lens affecting the layers intermediate between the nucleus and the peripheral part of the cortical layers, which remain perfectly transparent M
- cataracté, ée**  
afflicted with cataract M  
See also: malade cataracté  
oeil cataracté
- se cataracter**  
to form a cataract M
- catarrhal** See: conjonctivite catarrhale  
conjonctivite catarrhale simple
- catoblepsie** f.  
catoblepsia, abrupt downward deviation of the eyes; it usually represents the initial phase of bascule deviation (more rarely it forms the terminal phase) [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- causé** See: conjonctivite aiguë causée par le bacille de Pfeiffer
- cavité oculaire** f.  
the cavity of the eye, the inside of the eye M
- cavité orbitaire** f.  
orbital cavity, orbit, eyesocket; cavity designed to contain the organ of sight, situated at the upper part of the face, and composed of seven bones L
- cébocéphale** m.  
cebocephalus; monster which has the two eyes close together but distinct, and whose nasal apparatus is atrophied L
- cécité** f.  
caecity, blindness, state of a blind person, privation of sight; it is not a disease, but the result of various patho-



- logic states of the eyes, which offer resistance to the entrance of light rays, or which deprive the retina of the faculty of receiving their impression L
- cécité corticale f.**  
cortical caecity, characterised by complete loss of vision; it may persist indefinitely or disappear after several days M
- cécité crépusculaire f.**  
hemeralopia, night blindness M
- cécité hystérique f.**  
hysterical caecity, bilateral amaurosis M
- cécité littéraire f.**  
letter blindness, a form of alexia in which the patient does not recognise a single letter M
- cécité musicale f.**  
music blindness, which generally accompanies word blindness; the patient can no longer read music L
- cécité psychique f.**  
mind blindness, psychic blindness; the subject who perceives objects cannot recognise them; he lacks orientation, is incapable of finding his way M
- cécité verbale f.**  
word blindness, a symptom of sensory aphasia; a speech disturbance which makes the reading of words impossible; a form of alexia in which the patient recognises letters but cannot put them into words M
- cécité verbale congénitale f.**  
congenital word blindness, produced by a partial congenital lesion of the cortical centres; the subjects afflicted with it are intelligent but find reading difficult, although the refraction and the visual acuity are normal; reading of figures, as well as taking dictation or copying, may be normal M
- cécité verbale pure f.**  
pure word blindness, in which only understanding of what one reads is absent; written words have no sense for the patient; alexia; it is caused by the destruction of the fibres connecting the occipital visual centres with the lobule of the gyrus angularis of the left hemisphere M
- ceinture** See: opacité en ceinture
- cellules du cristallin f.**  
cells of the crystalline lens, which, according to Robin, would form a second layer between the internal surface of the anterior lens capsule and the nucleus tubes of the crystalline lens; they are generally considered to exist solely in the foetus L



**central** See: artère centrale  
artère centrale de la rétine  
cataracte centrale  
colobome central  
fosse centrale  
leucome central  
scotome central  
veine centrale

**centralis** See: fovea centralis  
lutea centralis

**centre cilio-spinal** m.

ciliospinal centre; region of the cervical part of the spinal cord from which start the fibres of the sympathetic nerve which run to the radiating fibres of the iris; it extends from the sixth cervical vertebra to the second dorsal one; galvanic stimulation of the cervical cord of the sympathetic causes maximum dilatation of the pupil, which, when the excitation ceases, returns to its original state, or is even more contracted than before the experience L

**centre optique** m.

optic centre; the point which, situated inside of and upon the principal axis of a lens, has the property of allowing the light rays which traverse it to follow, as soon as they leave the lens, their original direction or a direction parallel to the latter L

**centre optique de l'oeil** m.

optic centre of the eye; the centre of the single refringent surface which constitutes the dioptré in the diagram of the reduced eye L

**centre visuel cortical** m.

cortical visual centre M

**cératinien** (L) See: kératinien

**cératite** (L) See: kératite

**cératocèle** (L) See: kératocèle

**cératocône** m.

keratoconus, epithelial staphyloma, in the form of a cone or wart L

**cératonyxis** (L) See: kératonyxis

**cératotome** m. (L) See: kératotome

**cératotomie** (L) See: kératotomie

**cercle de diffusion** m.

diffusion circle; peripheral portion of the image formed upon the retina which lacks clearness when the focus of the light rays is in front of or in back of the retina, which fact renders the images confused L

**cercle péripapillaire m.**

peripapillary circle (part of the posterior segment) M

**cercle sénile m.**

arcus senilis; gerontoxon; an opacification of the cornea parallel to the sclerocorneal limbus; it is formed by the meeting of two semicircles (upper and lower) whose edges fuse at the extremities of the horizontal diameter of the cornea; it rarely appears before the age of fifty M

**cerne m.**

bluish circle which surrounds fatigued or diseased eyes HDT

livid circle that sometimes forms around the eyes when they are fatigued (archaic) A

**cerne des yeux m.**

circle under the eyes L

**cerné, ée**

said of the eyes when the eyelids (and especially the lower one) are surrounded by a bluish tinge, called circle under the eyes L

**chaliasie f.**

partial separation of the cornea from the sclerotic, produced by a wound or by a hypopyon following acute ophthalmia L

**chalaze f.**

synonym of *chalazion* L

**chalazie** incorrect form of *chaliasie* L

**chalazion m.**

chalazion, chronic inflammation of the Meibomian glands giving rise to a hard tumour, protuberant under the skin of the eyelids or projecting under the tarsal conjunctiva M

inflammatory production occupying the free edge of the eyelids, especially of the upper one; it is single or multiple, the size of a millet seed or of a bean, transparent or reddish, pink, slightly or not at all movable, and painless L

See also: *crochet à chalazion*

*curette à chalazion*

*pince à chalazion*

*pince fenêtrée à chalazion*

**chalazion externe m.**

external chalazion, when the chalazion is located in the middle part of the upper eyelid and when it projects under the skin M

**chalazion interne m.**

internal chalazion, when the chalazion projects under the conjunctiva M

**chalazion marginal m.**

marginal chalazion, when the chalazion is located in the vicinity of the free edge M

**chambre antérieure f.**

anterior chamber M

**chambres de l'oeil f.**

chambers of the eye, spaces in front of and behind the eye, containing respectively the aqueous humour and the vitreous humour HDT

**champ de l'accommodation m.**

field of accommodation, scale of accommodation, mesopter of accommodation; the distance over which we can move an object without ceasing to see it distinctly; its extent depends on the size of the objects and on the power (essentially muscular) of accommodating the eye for vision at various distances L

**champ d'une lunette m.**

the portion of space that the eye embraces in looking through a glass which makes objects appear close at hand HDT

**champ pupillaire m.**

field of the pupil M

**champ visuel m.**

field of vision, visual field; space limited by the extreme light rays which, after traversing the pupil, may produce impressions on the retina; it contains a central zone, in which vision is distinct, and a peripheral one, in which vision is a little more confused; the field of vision may be blurred by spots L

**châsse f.**

the mounting of a pair of eyeglasses; the arched part of a spectacle frame which rests upon the nose HDT

**chassie f.**

blearedness; unctuous and yellowish humour secreted upon the edge of each eyelid by the Meibomian glands L

sticky humour secreted upon the edge of the eyelids by the ciliary glands HDT

glutinous humour that accumulates upon the edge of the eyelids A

**chassieux, euse**

a. who has blearedness of the eyes A

referable to the excessive secretion of a sticky

- humour upon the edge of the eyelids by the ciliary glands HDT
- s. a person whose eyelids, owing to disease, suffer from the excessive secretion of a sticky humour by the ciliary glands HDT
- chat** See: avoir des yeux de chat  
oeil de chat amaurotique
- chausser ses lunettes**  
to put on one's glasses (archaic) HDT
- chémosis m.**  
chemosis; oedema of the laminar tissue of the conjunctiva: the latter forms a very elevated, red, circular swelling around the cornea, which appears as if at the bottom of a hole L  
swelling formed by the conjunctiva around the cornea, in certain types of ophthalmia HDT
- cheval** See: lunettes de cheval
- cheval lunatique m.**  
mooneyed horse, a horse affected with periodic ophthalmia (formerly attributed to the action of the moon) HDT
- cheval vairon m.**  
horse which has the iris of the eye circled with white HDT
- choriocapillaire f.**  
choriocapillaris M
- choriorétine f.**  
chorioretina, the choroid and the retina taken together M
- choriorétinien, ienne**  
chorioretinal M  
See also: sporotrichose choriiorétinienne
- choriorétinite f.**  
chorioretinitis M
- choroïde**
- a. referable to the choroid HDT  
See also: membrane choroïde
- f. choroid, chorioid M  
middle membrane of the eye, situated between the sclerotic and the retina; in back it has an opening for the passage of the optic nerve; in front it continues with the iris L  
one of the membranes of the eye; its inner surface has a very dark black coat A  
See also: colobome de la choroïde



**choroïdien, ienne**

choroid, chorioid L

See also: apoplexie choroïdienne

artère choroïdienne

colobome choroïdien

hémorragie rétro-choroïdienne

rétinoboroïdien

rétro-choroïdien

veine choroïdienne

zone choroïdienne

**choroïdite f.**

choroiditis M

inflammation of the choroid, often concomitant with  
iritis and retinites L

See also: irido-choroïdite purulente

scléro-choroïdite

scléro-choroïdite postérieure

**choroïdite atrophique f.**

atrophic choroiditis, sclerochoroiditis; simultaneous inflammation of the sclerotic and of the choroid, in which these membranes become thin and adhere to each other without any diseased substance between them L

**choroïdite congestive f.**

congestive choroiditis; congestion and not inflammation of the choroid; it is observed in persons whose sight is disturbed whenever an accidental or permanent cause sends an afflux of blood toward the brain and the face L

**choroïdite diffuse f.**

diffuse choroiditis M

**choroïdite disséminée f.**

disseminated choroiditis, diffuse choroiditis; form of inflammation of the choroid remarkable by its gravity and by the distribution of its lesions, which are sometimes atrophic, sometimes exudative; it is observed chiefly in myopic eyes or around staphylomata L

**choroïdite exsudative f.**

exudative choroiditis; a variety of choroiditis found particularly in individuals afflicted with syphilis, gout, rheumatism, or in the course of serious diseases, mainly meningitic ones in children L

**choroïdite maculaire f.**

macular choroiditis M

**choroïdite métastatique f.**

metastatic choroiditis, infectious ocular localisation during a local or general infection whose portal of entry



is remote from the eye but whose agent is transmitted through the blood M

**choroïdite myopique f.**

myopic choroiditis, choroiditis complicating myopia M

**choroïdite purulente f.**

purulent choroiditis; it follows an accidental or surgical traumatism and always brings grave symptoms, sometimes the complete abolition of sight in several days L

**choroïdite syphilitique f.**

choroiditis referable to syphilis M

**choroïdite tuberculeuse f.**

choroiditis referable to tuberculosis M

**chromatique** See: dyschromatopsie chromatique

sens chromatique

sensibilité chromatique

**chromatodysopsie f.**

chromatodysopsia; state of colour blind persons who perceive white, yellow, blue, and black, but have difficulty in distinguishing the various nuances, and see the complementary colours abnormally L

**chromatopseudopsie f.**

- chromatopseudopsia; case of colour blindness where several colours — such as light brown, dark green, dark red — are distinguished only as nuances of the same colour: there is confusion of several simple colours L

**chromopsie f.**

chromopsia, chromatopsia; state in which one sees colourless objects as coloured L

**chromoptomètre m.**

chromoptometer, apparatus serving to measure dyschromatopsia and achromatopsia L

**chronique** See: conjonctivite chronique

dacryocystite suppurée chronique

glaucome chronique

**chute de la paupière f.**

blepharoptosis; complete or incomplete drooping of the upper eyelid in front of the eyeball L

**cicatriciel** See: blépharophimosis cicatriciel

ectropion cicatriciel

entropion cicatriciel

strabisme cicatriciel

xérosis cicatriciel

**ciel** See: regard au ciel

**cil** m.

eyelash, cilium (plural = cilia); the hair upon the free  
edge of the eyelids in mammals HDT  
the hair of the eyelids A

**ciliaire**

ciliary, referable to the cilia M

furnished with eyelashes HDT

See also: acné ciliaire

artères ciliaires postérieures

blépharite ciliaire

bord ciliaire

canal ciliaire de Schlemm

corps ciliaire

folliculite ciliaire

ganglion ciliaire

irido-ciliaire

marge ciliaire

muscle ciliaire

nerfs ciliaires

nerfs ciliaires courts

nerfs ciliaires directs

nerfs ciliaires longs

ophtalmie ciliaire

optico-ciliaire

orgeolet ciliaire

plexus ciliaire

poliose ciliaire

procès ciliaires

section du muscle ciliaire

sol ciliaire

staphylôme du corps ciliaire

vaisseaux ciliaires antérieurs

veines ciliaires

zone ciliaire

**ciliaires** f.

ciliary arteries L

**ciliairotomie** f.

ciliarotomy M

**cilié, ée**

ciliated, whose edge is furnished with cilia L

**cilio-rétinien, ienne**

cilioretinal M

See also: artères cilio-rétiniennes

vaisseaux cilio-rétiniens

**cilio-scléral, ale**

cilioscleral M

**cilio-spinal** See: centre cilio-spinal

**cillement m.**

action of winking the eyes HDT

action of winking, said only of the eyes and of the eyelids A

rapid and repeated winking; involuntary movement by which the eyelids open and close continually and rapidly; sometimes it is merely a rapid succession of untimely tremblings of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids L

**ciller**

to shut and to open the eyes and eyelids in an instant; when intransitive, it is said only of horses and means: to begin to have some white hairs at the eyelids, above the eyes A

to shut the eyes rapidly by bringing the eyelashes close together; properly, to furnish with eyelashes (used only in the expression "A horse is growing eyelashes", and, intransitively, "One who grows gray", in which white hairs appear toward the orbital arch when he ages) HDT

**cillose f.**

ciliosis, constant quivering of the upper eyelid L

**cils déviés m.**

deviated cilia M

**circiné** See: rétinite circinée

**cirsophtalmie f.**

cirsophthalmia, varicose ophthalmia; ophthalmia in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are dilated and varicose L

**clairière** See: alopécie en clairière

**clairvoyance f.**

faculty of discerning clearly with the eyes (rare) HDT

**clairvoyant, ante**

who knows how to discern clearly with the eyes HDT

**Claude Bernard** See: syndrome de Claude Bernard-Horner

**clignement m.**

winking, blinking M

action of winking the eyes, ordinarily said of a bad habit of winking the eyes A

movement by which the eyelids are drawn toward each other, in such a way as to leave but very little space between them, to protect the eye from too strong a light or to perceive distant objects more readily L

**clignement palpébral m.**

winking or blinking of the eyelids M

**cligner**

to wink, to blink M

to shut one eye, to half shut the eyes in order to di-

- minish the impression of too strong a light, or to look at very small objects A
- clignotant, ante**  
which winks or blinks HDT  
See also: corps clignotant  
membrane clignotante
- clignotement m.**  
winking, blinking M  
repeated or habitual blinking of the eyes HDT  
rapid and repeated winking; involuntary movement by which the eyelids open and close continually and rapidly; sometimes it is merely a rapid succession of untimely tremblings of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids L  
involuntary movement which makes one move the eyelids continually A
- clignoter**  
to blink or wink the eyes frequently HDT  
to move and to lower the eyelids frequently, without interruption A
- clin m.**  
wink, rapid movement of the eyelid which one lowers and raises at the same instant A
- clonique** See: blépharospasme clonique
- Cloquet** See: canal de Cloquet
- clou de Scarpa m.**  
Scarpa's probe; small lead cylinder, one end of which is like the head of a nail, which one places in the nasal canal to keep it dilated, after incision of the lachrymal sac L
- coeloma m.**  
transparent ulcer of the cornea L
- coin de l'oeil m.**  
the corner of the eye HDT
- collé** See: oeil collé
- collyre m.**  
collyrium (plural = collyria), eyewash, eyesalve M  
any kind of local medicament applied upon the eye or rather upon the conjunctiva; there are dry, soft, liquid, and gaseous collyria L
- colmatage m.**  
the late Professor Félix Lagrange, on page 436 of the fourth edition of his "Précis d'ophtalmologie", states that "colmatage du segment antérieur" consists in dissection of the conjunctiva throughout the interlying region and cauterisation, with a flat galvanocautery, of all this bloody part from the limbus to the insertion of



the muscles; the conjunctiva above the part cauterised is then replaced; the principal result of this process is that it raises the tension of the eye; this operation is to hypotonia what fistulisation of the eye is to hypertonia; Lagrange adds injections of salt water around the eyeball to produce, in the equatorial and posterior regions of the eye, an inflammatory reaction followed by the formation of fibrous tissue; "colmatage" is thus completed Lagrange

this "banking" was introduced in 1912 by Lagrange; by obliterating the anterior filtrant surface it bars the excretion of the aqueous humour, which, by its forced retention inside of the eyeball, raises the ocular tension; the word "calfeutrage" better shows how this operation acts, for the literal meaning of "calfeutrer" is *to stop up chinks or joints hermetically*; Professor Lagrange would like to see "calfeutrer" replace "colmater", which is less precise Pesme

**colmater**

to perform "colmatage", q. v. Pesme

**colobome m.**

coloboma; fissure of the upper eyelid, of the choroid, of the retina, and especially of the iris, by teratologic persistence of the slit at the lower part of the iris at birth and during the first stages of development L

See also: blépharo-colobome

**colobome central m.**

central or macular coloboma of the choroid, the type limited to a central zone including the macula and located at the posterior pole M

**colobome choroïdien m.**

coloboma of the choroid M

**colobome cristallinien m.**

coloboma of the crystalline lens, a malformation characterised by the presence of a depression of the crystalline edge M

**colobome de la choroïde m.**

coloboma of the choroid M

**colobome de l'iris m.**

coloboma iridis, iridocoloboma M

**colobome du plancher oculaire m.**

coloboma of the zone between the pupil and the lower edge of the choroid; typical coloboma, one of the two main types of coloboma of the choroid M

**colobome du sourcil m.**

coloboma of the eyebrow, an interruption in the line of the eyebrow generally corresponding with the middle

- region and coinciding with an analogous anomaly in development of the upper eyelid M
- colobome irien m.**  
coloboma iridis, iridocoloboma M
- colobome maculaire m.**  
central or macular coloboma of the choroid, the type limited to a central zone including the macula and located at the posterior pole M
- colobome palpébral m.**  
coloboma palpebrale, a V-shaped notch whose base is turned toward the free edge and whose angles are rounded; its most frequent site is the upper eyelid; it may be single, double, or bilateral M
- colobome typique m.**  
typical coloboma, one of the two main types of coloboma of the choroid; coloboma of the zone between the pupil and the lower edge of the choroid M
- coloré** See: *conserves colorées*
- commissure des paupières f.**  
commissura palpebrarum, angle formed where the eyelids meet, corner of the eye L
- commissure externe f.**  
commissura palpebrarum lateralis, the external canthus of the eye M
- commissure interne f.**  
commissura palpebrarum medialis, the internal canthus of the eye M
- commissure temporale f.**  
commissura palpebrarum lateralis M
- commotion de la rétine f.**  
commotio retinae, Berlin's disease, a milky opacity at the posterior pole causing diminution in visual acuity following contusion of the eyeball M
- commun** See: *moteur oculaire commun*  
*nerf oculo-moteur commun*  
*oculo-moteur commun*
- compère-loriot m.**  
small yellow pustule which appears at the edge of the eyelid HDT  
stye, hordeolum M
- complet** See: *achromatope complet*  
*hémianopsie complète*
- compliqué** See: *cataracte compliquée*
- composé** See: *astigmatisme composé*  
*astigmatisme myopique composé*

**compte-gouttes m.**

dropper, a small glass tube with a rubber bulb at one end, used for instillation of eyewashes M

**concave** See: concavo-concave

verre concave

**concavo-concave**

concavoconcave, said of a spectacle lens both of whose surfaces are concave L

**concavo-convexe**

concavoconvex, said of a spectacle lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other L

**concomitant** See: strabisme concomitant

**conduit lacrymal m.**

lachrymal duct, ductus lacrimalis; there are two lachrymal ducts, one upper and the other lower, which form the continuation of the lachrymal points and which are separated by the caruncle L

**conduit naso-lacrymal m.**

canalis nasolacrimalis, lachrymal canal W

**cône rétinien m.**

retinal cone; the retinal cones have the same general arrangement as the rods; their internal segment is swollen; they do not contain any rhodopsin L

**conforme** See: astigmatisme conforme à la règle

**congénital** See: amaurose congénitale

amblyopie congénitale

cataracte congénitale

cécité verbale congénitale

hypermétropie congénitale

nystagmus congénital

ptosis congénital

synizésis congénitale

**congestif** See: amblyopie congestive

choroïdite congestive

rétinite congestive

**conicité pellucide de la cornée f.**

transparent staphyloma; convexity of the cornea distended by the aqueous humour without the loss of its transparency L

**conique** See: cornée conique

**conjonctival, ale**

conjunctival, referable to the conjunctiva M

See also: cul-de-sac conjonctival

cysticerque sous-conjonctival

diphthérie conjonctivale

ecchymose sous-conjonctivale

épithélium conjonctival

glandes sous-conjonctivales  
granulations conjonctivales  
injection conjonctivale  
lipome sous-conjonctival  
lithiase conjonctivale  
lupus conjonctival  
oculo-conjonctival  
palpébro-conjonctival  
sac conjonctival  
sous-conjonctival  
tissu conjonctival  
tuberculose conjonctivale

**conjonctive f.**

conjunctiva; the mucous membrane that covers the anterior segment of the eyeball, the posterior surface of the eyelids, and continues with the corneal epithelium and with the skin at the level of the free edge of the eyelids M

mucous membrane which unites the eyeball to the eyelids, lining the internal surface of the eyelids (palpebral conjunctiva) and the eyeball (ocular conjunctiva) as far as the circumference of the transparent cornea; it continues in the lachrymal canals to the orifice of the lachrymal points L

See also: ptérygoïde de la conjonctive  
sporotrichose primitive de la conjonctive  
syphilis de la conjonctive  
tuberculose de la conjonctive

**conjonctive bulbaire f.**

bulbar conjunctiva, ocular conjunctiva M

**conjonctive oculaire f.**

ocular conjunctiva, bulbar conjunctiva; it is smooth, less sensitive than the palpebral conjunctiva, with larger capillaries, and forming wider meshes; it is loosely united to the sclerotic and adheres firmly around the cornea, where it stops L

**conjonctive palpébrale f.**

palpebral conjunctiva, tarsal conjunctiva; it is composed of a very vascular chorion; at the tarsus it has large irregular papillae, visible with the naked eye, which give it a wrinkled aspect (vascular papillae) L

**conjonctive tarsienne f.**

tarsal conjunctiva, palpebral conjunctiva M

**conjonctivite f.**

conjunctivitis, inflammation of the conjunctiva L  
inflammation of the conjunctival mucous membrane



evincing abnormal vascularisation accompanied by exudation M

See also: blépharo-conjonctivite

blépharo-conjonctivite morbilleuse

pseudo-conjonctivite du nouveau-né

scléro-conjonctivite

**conjonctivite à diplobacilles f.**

subacute conjunctivitis, an infection caused by a special diplobacillus; it is contagious, nearly always bilateral, and most often chronic; the causative diplobacillus is called the diplobacillus of subacute conjunctivitis and also the Morax diplobacillus M

**conjonctivite à inclusions f.**

conjunctivitis in which the epithelium of the inflamed mucous membrane of the eye contains corpuscular elements analogous to those described in trachoma M

**conjonctivite à pneumocoques f.**

conjunctivitis caused by pneumococci M

**conjonctivite à streptocoques f.**

conjunctivitis caused by streptococci; there are two forms, the lachrymal and the grave M

**conjonctivite aiguë causée par le bacille de Pfeiffer f.**

acute conjunctivitis caused by Pfeiffer's bacillus; this form resembles acute contagious conjunctivitis, but its development is swifter M

**conjonctivite aiguë contagieuse f.**

acute contagious conjunctivitis, caused by the Weeks bacillus M

**conjonctivite angulaire f.**

angular conjunctivitis, in which palpebral erythema attacks the commissurae particularly M

**conjonctivite blennorragique f.**

gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis, caused by the local proliferation of the gonococcus; infection of the ocular mucous membrane may occur in two ways, giving rise to two distinct clinical types: *exogenous* infection, and *endogenous* infection M

gonorrhoeal ophthalmia; acute ophthalmia produced by the direct contact of the conjunctiva with pus from blennorrhagic discharge L

**conjonctivite blennorragique métastatique f.**

gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis by metastasis; rheumatismal ophthalmia of Fournier, as opposed to contagious ophthalmia; its origin is endogenous, and it often appears at the same time as diseases of the joints M

**conjonctivite catarrhale f.**

catarrhal conjunctivitis, mucopurulent conjunctivitis M

- conjonctivite catarrhale simple f.**  
simple catarrhal conjunctivitis, characterised by a blood-shot condition of the membrane and by a swelling in proportion to the intensity of the redness; there is a sensation of heaviness and of heat in the eye and the eyelids, and of a foreign body between the latter; a little purulent mucus accumulates at the edge of the eyelids L
- conjonctivite chronique f.**  
chronic conjunctivitis M
- conjonctivite de Parinaud f.**  
Parinaud's conjunctivitis, an infectious disease characterised by the development of vegetative elevations upon the thickened mucous membrane of the tarsus and of the culdesac and by a polyganglionic adenopathy M
- conjonctivite des nouveau-nés f.**  
ophthalmia neonatorum L
- conjonctivite diphthérique f.**  
diphtheritic conjunctivitis; it may be independent of any other manifestation of diphtheria; it often accompanies nasal diphtheria M
- conjonctivite diphthéritique f.**  
diphtheritic conjunctivitis, diphtheritic ophthalmia; ophthalmia characterised by the presence of a pseudo-membrane at the surface of and right through the conjunctiva; it develops particularly in children from two to six years old L
- conjonctivite dysentérique f.**  
conjunctivitis referable to dysentery, conjunctivitis produced during bacillary dysentery M
- conjonctivite folliculaire f.**  
follicular conjunctivitis, characterised by the presence of numerous follicles upon the conjunctiva M
- conjonctivite gonococcique f.**  
gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis, a severe form caused by infection with gonococci M
- conjonctivite granuleuse f.**  
granular conjunctivitis, trachoma M
- conjonctivite impétigineuse f.**  
conjunctivitis referable to impetigo (improperly called phlyctenular conjunctivitis) M
- conjonctivite lacrymale à pneumocoques des nouveau-nés f.**  
pneumococcic lachrymal conjunctivitis of the newborn, described by Parinaud; it begins from the eighth to the twelfth day after birth M

**conjonctivite lacrymale à streptocoques f.**

lachrymal conjunctivitis caused by streptococci M

**conjonctivite lacrymale du nouveau-né f.**

lachrymal conjunctivitis of the newborn, an inflammatory obstruction of the lachrymal canal which starts about the seventh or tenth day and is accompanied by conjunctivitis and by coryza M

**conjonctivite muco-purulente f.**

catarrhal conjunctivitis, mucopurulent conjunctivitis M

**conjonctivite non gonococcique du nouveau-né f.**

nongonorrhoeal conjunctivitis of the newborn; it appears from the second to the tenth day after birth; the epithelium of the conjunctival surface contains "inclusions" identical with the "inclusion" of initial trachoma M

**conjonctivite oculo-palpébrale f.**

oculopalpebral conjunctivitis; blepharoconjunctivitis; simultaneous inflammation of the eyelids and of the conjunctiva L

**conjonctivite palpébrale f.**

Same as preceding entry

**conjonctivite papuleuse f.**

papular, phlyctenular, pustular, or scrofulous conjunctivitis; redness of the ocular conjunctiva, wider at the circumference of the eye and with the summit turned toward the eyelid, ending in a papula, pustule, or phlyctena the size of a millet seed or a hemp seed; this disease is most often a manifestation of scurvy L

**conjonctivite phlycténulaire f.**

phlyctenular conjunctivitis (the improper name of conjunctivitis referable to impetigo) M

papular, phlyctenular, pustular, or scrofulous conjunctivitis; redness of the ocular conjunctiva, wider at the circumference of the eye and with the summit turned toward the eyelid, ending in a papula, pustule, or phlyctena the size of a millet seed or a hemp seed; this disease is most often a manifestation of scurvy L

**conjonctivite printanière f.**

spring conjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis; there are two principal forms, the limbic and the tarsal M

**conjonctivite purulente f.**

purulent conjunctivitis M

**conjonctivite pustuleuse f.**

papular, phlyctenular, pustular, or scrofulous conjunctivitis; redness of the ocular conjunctiva, wider at the circumference of the eye and with the summit turned toward the eyelid, ending in a papula, pustule,



- or phlyctena the size of a millet seed or a hemp seed;  
this disease is most often a manifestation of scurvy L
- conjonctivite rubéolique f.**  
conjunctivitis referable to measles M
- conjonctivite scrofuleuse f.**  
papular, phlyctenular, pustular, or scrofulous conjunctivitis; redness of the ocular conjunctiva, wider at the circumference of the eye and with the summit turned toward the eyelid, ending in a papula, pustule, or phlyctena the size of a millet seed or a hemp seed; this disease is most often a manifestation of scurvy L
- conjonctivite subaiguë f.**  
subacute conjunctivitis, an infection caused by a special diplobacillus; it is contagious, nearly always bilateral, and most often chronic; the causative diplobacillus is called the diplobacillus of subacute conjunctivitis and also the Morax diplobacillus M
- conjonctivite subaiguë diplobacillaire f.**  
subacute conjunctivitis caused by the diplobacillus M
- conjonctivite syphilitique f.**  
syphilitic conjunctivitis (rare) M
- conjonctivite tarsienne f.**  
conjunctivitis of the tarsus, tarsal conjunctivitis M
- conjonctivite vaccinale f.**  
vaccinal conjunctivitis, a very rare disease in which the vaccine is carried to the eyes by the fingers; contagion occurs on the day of vaccination M
- conjunctivo-palpébral, ale**  
conjunctivopalpebral M
- conjugué** See: déviation conjuguée de la tête et des yeux
- consécutif** See: image consécutive
- consensuel** See: réaction consensuelle  
réflexe consensuel
- conserver ses lunettes**  
to keep on one's glasses; not to remove one's glasses, as a matter of precaution HDT
- conserves colorées f.**  
coloured glasses, dark glasses; they are used to mitigate the effect of light in cases of photophobia, congestion, and inflammation of the eye L
- contagieux** See: conjonctivite aiguë contagieuse
- contraction orbiculaire f.**  
contraction of the orbicular muscle of the eye M
- contraction pupillaire f.**  
contraction of the pupil M
- contraire** See: astigmatisme contraire à la règle



**conus inférieur m.**

inferior conus, a crescent bordering the papilla; it differs only by its lower site from a myopic crescent M

**convergence f.**

convergence, accomodation M

See also: asthénopie de convergence

réflexe de convergence

réflexe pupillaire à la convergence

**convergent, ente**

convergent, refreable to convergence or accomodation M

See also: strabisme convergent

**convexe** See: concavo-convexe

verre convexe

**coque oculaire f.**

sclerotic, white of the eye M

**coque sclérale f.**

scleral envelope M

**coré f.**

pupil L

**coréclise f.**

coreclisis, occlusion of the pupil L

**corectasie f.**

corectasis, dilatation of the pupil L

**corectomie f.**

corectomy, iridectomy; excision of a portion of the iris in order to establish an artificial pupil L

**corectopie f.**

corectopia; anomalous situation of the pupil, which is near the edge of the cornea, instead of occupying its centre L

**corédialyse f.**

coredialysis, iridodialysis; detachment of a portion of the external zone of the iris, practised at its point of attachment to the ciliary ligament in order to produce an artificial pupil, situated at the edge of the cornea, between the ciliary ligament and the detached edge of the iris L

**corédiastase f.**

corediastasis, dilatation of the pupil L

**corédiastole f.**

corediastole, dilatation of the pupil L

**corélysis f.**

corelysis; operation done to free the pupil from its adhesions to an adjacent part L

**corémorphose f.**

coremorphosis, artificial pupil operation L

**coréomètre m.**

coreometer, instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pupil L

**coréparelcyse f.**

coreparelcyosis; method of making an artificial pupil which consists, when the cornea is partly obscured, in elongating the pupil toward the transparent part of this membrane, and, in order to keep it thus elongated, in fastening the edge of the iris in the incision made in the cornea L

**coréptisie f.**

corephthisis, habitual stricture of the pupil L

**coréptomédialyse f.**

corectomediaalysis, iridectomediaalysis, iridotomomediaalysis; method of making an artificial pupil which consists in detaching and in excising a part of the external zone of the iris L

**corétomie f.**

coretomy, iridotomy; method of making an artificial pupil which consists in making a single or multiple incision of the iris with a lancet cataract knife, a needle, or scissors, through the cornea or through the sclera L

**cornéal, ale**

corneal, which concerns the cornea L

See also: tissu cornéal

**cornée f.**

cornea, cornea tunica; the thickest of the ocular tunics, so named because it bears some resemblance to horn; in former times a distinction was made between the *cornea opaca* (now called the sclerotic), and the *transparent cornea*, or cornea proper (*cornea pellucida*) L

See also: conicité pellucide de la cornée

opacité de la cornée

paracentèse de la cornée

tache de la cornée

taches métalliques de la cornée

tatouage de la cornée

trouble de la cornée

**cornée conique f.**

keratoconus, characterised by a conic deformation of the cornea in which the deformation is more marked at the centre than at the periphery of this membrane; it most often begins between the ages of twelve and thirty M

**cornée opaque f.**

cornea opaca, sclerotic, white of the eye HDT

**cornée transparente f.**

clear cornea, transparent cornea, cornea proper, cornea pellucida; it is circular, transparent, and occupies the anterior sixth of the eyeball L

the small circular membrane set in the middle of the sclerotic, transparent to rays of light HDT

**cornéen, enne**

corneal, referable to the cornea M

See also: angle irido-cornéen

astigmatisme cornéen

astigmatisme cornéen antérieur

courbure cornéenne

irido-cornéen

lames cornéennes

limbe scléro-cornéen

nerfs cornéens

opacité cornéenne

scléro-cornéen

tissu cornéen

vascularisation cornéenne

**cornéite f.**

keratitis L

**corps** See: cysticerque du corps vitré

staphylôme du corps ciliaire

**corps ciliaire m.**

corpus ciliare, ciliary body, corona ciliaris, ciliary crown of the choroid, zona ciliaris; radiating crown formed behind the iris by the ciliary processes taken together L

See also: staphylôme du corps ciliaire

**corps clignotant m.**

third eyelid; semitransparent membrane which, in birds, is placed vertically at the inner angle of the eye, between the eyeball and the eyelids, and which the animal draws at will like a curtain to protect itself from the light; in human beings the winking membrane is represented by the plica semilunaris conjunctivae L

**corps cristallin m.**

crystalline lens; the transparent lenticular body situated in the eyeball, behind the pupil, and designed to refract the rays of light to make them converge upon the retina HDT

**corps géniculé m.**

corpus geniculatum, geniculate body L

**corps genouillé m.**

corpus geniculatum, geniculate body M

- corps genouillé externe m.**  
corpus geniculatum laterale, external geniculate body M
- corps genouillé interne m.**  
corpus geniculatum mediale, internal geniculate body L
- corps phacoïde m.**  
name sometimes given to the crystalline lens because of its lenticular form L
- corps vitré m.**  
vitreous humour, vitreous body, vitreous M  
a transparent gelatinous mass behind the crystalline lens; it is the most voluminous of the media of the eye, of which it fills the two posterior thirds L  
See also: cysticerque du corps vitré
- correcteur** See: verres correcteurs
- corrugateur m.**  
corrugator supercilii, the muscle whose contraction wrinkles the eyebrow HDT  
See also: muscle corrugateur
- cortical** See: cécité corticale  
centre visuel cortical
- côté** See: déviation spasmodique du regard à un côté
- coup d'oeil m.**  
rapid look, glance HDT
- courbure** See: amétropie de courbures
- courbure cornéenne f.**  
curvature of the cornea M
- court** See: nerfs ciliaires courts  
vue courte
- coussinet oculaire m.**  
eye cushion; the mass of adipose tissue which, in the horse, surrounds the posterior surface of the eye HDT
- couteau à cataracte m.**  
cataract knife, keratotomy, keratome; name given to various instruments for incising the cornea pellucida during cataract extraction L
- couteau à iridotomie m.**  
iridotomy knife; Beer's lancet-shaped, double edged knife L
- couteau de De Graefe m.**  
de Graefe's knife, de Graefe's keratotomy; very narrow bistouri, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  centimetres long, with one cutting edge, the other edge blunt, and a tempered point; it is used in iridectomy, in linear extraction combined with iridectomy, and even in resection of a large piece without iridectomy, for which Beer's keratome was formerly reserved L



**couteaux à iridectomie m.**

iridectomy knives; 1- Beer's two knives; one is straight, with a short and wide blade, double edged, with a highly tempered point; the other has a blade that is similar, but with the flat part bent; 2- or de Graefe's keratotomy knife L

**crépusculaire** See: cécité crépusculaire

**crétacé** See: cataracte crétacée

**creux** See: yeux creux

**criblé** See: lame criblée

**crinal m.**

instrument used in former times to compress a lachrymal fistula; one of its ends was fitted with a small cushion of horsehair L

**crise oculogyre de latéralité f.**

paralepsia, spasmodic deviation of the gaze to one side, lateral oculogyric spasm [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB

**crises anobleptiques f.**

attacks of anablepsia, upward displacement — ordinarily abrupt — of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR2

**crises des supérogyres f.**

Same as preceding entry

**crises oculogyres f.**

oculogyric attacks, tonic eye fits, the appearance of ocular paroxysms, oculogyric spasmodic disturbances, attacks of rotation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB

**cristallin**

a. referable to the crystalline lens HDT

See also: capsule cristalline

corps cristallin

lentille cristalline

m. crystalline lens, formed by a stratification of lamellar cells contained in the lens capsule; lens M

lens crystallina; lenticular body placed between the aqueous humour and the vitreous humour, where the two posterior thirds of the eye meet its anterior third, and kept in this position by the hyaloid membrane; the diameter of this biconvex lens is 9 to 10 millimetres and it is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 millimetres thick in the adult L

See also: abaissement du cristallin

abaisser le cristallin

cellules du cristallin

extraction du cristallin  
luxation du cristallin  
tube du cristallin

**cristalline** f.  
crystallin, the substance proper of the crystalline lens;  
see also *crystalline* L

**cristallinien, ienne**  
crystalline, referable to the crystalline lens M  
See also: appareil cristallinien  
astigmatisme cristallinien  
colobome cristallinien  
myopie cristallinienne

**cristalloïde** f.  
capsule of the crystalline lens, lens capsule M

**cristalloïde antérieure** f.  
anterior capsule of the crystalline lens, anterior lens  
capsule M

**cristalloïde postérieure** f.  
posterior capsule of the crystalline lens, posterior lens  
capsule M

**cristalloïdite** f.  
supposed inflammation of the crystalline lens or of its  
capsule L

**crithe** f.  
stye, hordeolum L

**crochet à chalazion** m.  
chalazion hook M

**crochet à strabisme** m.  
strabismus hook M

**croisé** See: diplopie croisée  
hémianopsie croisée

**croissant** See: scotome en croissant

**croissant myopique** m.  
myopic crescent M

**cryptogamique** See: blépharite cryptogamique

**cryptophtalmie** f.  
cryptophthalmus, a term designating cases where the  
skin of the forehead directly continues with that of the  
cheek and bears merely a depression as vestige of the  
palpebral aperture M  
absence of the eyeball, the vestige of which is a small  
sac lined by a mucosa covered with a fibrous membrane  
in which muscles are inserted L

**crystalline** f.  
crystallin, the substance proper of the crystalline lens;  
it is an organic substance, semisolid naturally, co-  
agulating at about 75°; it is soluble in water, when it

coagulates at a higher temperature than albumin does, but at a temperature lower than the one which precipitates globulin; this substance is found only in the crystalline lens, which contains 35% of it (Berzelius) L

**crystalloïde f.** (L) See: cristalloïde

**cul-de-sac m.** (Plural = culs-de-sac)

cul-de-sac, culdesac M

**cul-de-sac conjonctival m.**

conjunctival culdesac M

**cul-de-sac inférieur m.**

lower culdesac M

**cul-de-sac supérieur m.**

upper culdesac M

**cul-de-verre m.**

"bottom of a glass", a greenish spot in the eye of horses threatened with cataract HDT

opacity of the crystalline lens of a horse, the forerunner of a cataract A

**curette à chalazion f.**

chalazion curette M

**cyclite f.**

cyclitis; a rather rare form of choroiditis, limited to the ciliary circle L

**cyclocéphale m.**

cyclocephalus; a monster which has a single eyesocket, containing both eyes contiguous or a double eye occupying the median line, whose nasal apparatus is atrophied, and which has no tube L

**cyclocéphaliens m.**

cyclocephali; family of monsters in which the nasal apparatus is more or less atrophied, and whose eyes, imperfectly conformed or rudimentary, are close together, or are blended at the median line L

**cyclodialyse f.**

cyclodialysis M

**cyclope m.**

cyclops; name given, in former times, to cyclocephalic monsters whose two eyes combine to form a single eye L

**cyclopie f.**

cyclopia, state resulting from the complete fusion of the two eyes (cyclocephalic monsters) L

**cyclopien m.**

cyclops; name given, in former times, to cyclocephalic monsters whose two eyes combine to form a single eye L

**cyclotome m.**

cyclotome; unused instrument designed to hold the eyeball fast and at the same time to incise the cornea, in cataract operation L

**cylindro-sphéromètre m.**

cylindrospherometer, an instrument to determine the curvature of lenses in spectacles M

**cysticerque du corps vitré m.**

cysticercus of the vitreous humour M

**cysticerque sous-conjonctival m.**

subconjunctival cysticercus M

**cystique** See: cataracte cystique

**cystitome m. (L)** See: kystitome

**cystitomie f. (L)** See: kystitomie

**dacryadénalgie f.**

dacryadenalgia, pain in the lachrymal gland L

**dacryadénite f.**

dacryoädenitis, dacryadenitis; inflammation of the lachrymal gland; acute dacryadenitis is rarer than chronic inflammation L

**dacryagogue**

a. which conducts the tears

s. tear duct L

**dacryelcose f.**

dacryelcosis, ulceration of the tear ducts L

**dacryoadénite f.**

dacryoädenitis, dacryadenitis M

**dacryoadénite aiguë f.**

acute dacryoädenitis, acute inflammation of the palpebral or orbital lachrymal gland or of both simultaneously M

**dacryocystite f.**

dacryocystitis; inflammation of the tear sac L

See also: péridacryocystite

**dacryocystite lacrymale à streptocoques f.**

lachrymal dacryocystitis caused by streptococci, streptococcic infection propagated through the mucous membrane (veritable phlegmon of the lachrymal sac) M

**dacryocystite suppurée chronique f.**

chronic suppurated dacryocystitis M



- dacryocystoblennorrhée f.**  
 dacryocystoblennorrhoea; mucous discharge through the tear sac L
- dacryocystoptose f.**  
 dacryocystoptosis; slackening of the tear sac L
- dacryohémorragie f.**  
 dacryohaemorrhage; haemorrhage through the tear ducts L
- dacryoline f.**  
 dacryolin, mucus of the tears; the organic substance of tears, which is not coagulated either by acids or by heat; when it is evaporated slowly in the open air, it is converted into an insoluble yellow substance L
- dacryolithe m.**  
 dacryolith, lachrymal calculus L
- dacryolithiase f.**  
 dacryolithiasis, production of calculi in the tear ducts L
- dacryome m.**  
 dacryoma; flow of tears caused by the obliteration of the lachrymal points (Vogel) L
- dacryonome m.**  
 dacryonoma; rodent ulcer of the tear ducts; name wrongly given to **epiphora** L
- dacryopée**  
 a. which causes lachrymation L
- dacryops f.**  
 dacryops, tumour of the tear ducts L
- dacryops m.**  
 dacryops, a retention cyst that has developed in the main ducts or accessory ducts of the lachrymal glands; a French synonym is "*grenouillette lacrymale*" M
- dacryoptose f.**  
 lachrymation, weeping, crying L
- dacryopyose f.**  
 dacryopyosis, suppuration of the lachrymal apparatus L
- dacryorrhée f.**  
 dacryorrhoea, epiphora L
- dacryostagme m.**  
 lachrymation, weeping, crying (Külm) L
- daltonien, ienne**  
 referable to Daltonism M
- daltonien m.**  
 one who is affected with Daltonism L
- daltonisme m.**  
 Daltonism (after John Dalton, the English chemist and physicist, who was afflicted with congenital dyschromatopsia; he was the first to give a precise and complete

description of the disease); the term includes all the congenital disturbances in colour perception; the absence of all colour perception constitutes achromatopsia, whereas the absence of perception of certain colours bears the name of dyschromatopsia M

an abnormal visual condition which prevents one from distinguishing certain colours from one another, particularly complementary colours HDT

a variety of *dyschromatopsia*, characterised by real blindness for certain colours, yet with the preservation of vision for the other colours; most often the perception of red is absent; next comes the loss of green; often these two colours are confused with each other L

**De, de** (in proper names) See: couteau de De Graefe  
signe de de Graefe

**déchirures de la rétine** f.

retinal tears M

**décollement de l'iris** m.

detachment of the iris, iridodialysis; deglutination of part of the periphery of the iris, effected at its attachment to the ciliary ligament in order to produce an artificial pupil, situated at the edge of the cornea, between the ciliary ligament and the detached edge of the iris L

**décollement de la rétine** m.

detachment of the retina; ablatio retinae; amotio retinae; it is essentially characterised by the presence of a collection of liquid underneath the layer of the visual cells of the retina, in a part of the retina comprised between the ora serrata and the optic nerve M

spreading apart of the retina, which is lifted up and pushed back [forward] toward the cavity of the vitreous humour: by a morbid production that is solid, sarcomatous, or melanic; or by a liquid that is sometimes serous, sometimes gelatinous, sometimes bloodtinged (subretinal apoplexy), sometimes purulent; most often it is a transparent serosity, colourless or yellowish (subretinal hydrops) L

**décollement rétinien** m.

detachment of the retina; ablatio retinae; amotio retinae; it is essentially characterised by the presence of a collection of liquid underneath the layer of the visual cells of the retina, in a part of the retina comprised between the ora serrata and the optic nerve M

**dédaigneux** m.

the external rectus muscle of the eye, called "disdain-

- ful" because of the expression that it gives to one's look L
- déficit accomodatif** m.  
deficiency in accommodation M
- défroncer les sourcils**  
to cease keeping the eyebrows wrinkled; to cease knitting the brows HDT
- de Graefe, De Graefe** See: couteau de De Graefe  
signe de de Graefe
- déhiscent** See: cataracte déhiscente
- demi-mou, molle** See: cataracte demi-molle
- demi-voyant** m.  
a quasi-blind person, one who but half sees; his very imperfect vision, however, is sufficient for him to find his way about although it considerably restricts his choice of work; practically, he is distinguished from a blind person in that he is not obliged to entrust himself to a guide M
- Demours** See: membrane de Demours
- denté** See: roue dentée oculaire
- dentelé** See: fibre dentelée
- deorsumvergent** See: strabisme deorsumvergent
- dermoïde** See: kyste dermoïde
- Descemet** See: membrane de Descemet
- descémétite** f.  
descemetitis, inflammation of Descemet's membrane L
- Desmarres** See: pince de Desmarres
- deutéranope** f.  
a person with blindness for green or achloropsia M
- devenir aveugle**  
to become blind HDT
- déviati on conjug uée de la tête et des yeux** f.  
conjugate deviation of the head and of the eyes; syndrome characterised by the deviation of both eyes and of the head in the same direction (Vulpian and Prévost, 1868); it is found particularly in cerebral haemorrhage, and also in haemorrhages of the cerebellum and of the pons; it may follow a contracture or a paralysis L
- déviati on des yeux vers le bas** f.  
catablepsia, abrupt downward deviation of the eyes; it usually represents the initial phase of bascule deviation (more rarely it forms the terminal phase) [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- déviati on des yeux vers le haut** f.  
anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**dévation du regard vers le haut** f.

Same as preceding entry

**dévation oculaire latérale** f.

paralepsia, abrupt deviation of the eyes to one side [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**dévation oculaire vers le haut** f.

anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**dévation paroxystique des globes** f.

spasmodic deviation of the eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**dévation spasmodique du regard à un côté** f.

paralepsia, spasmodic deviation of the gaze to one side, lateral oculogyric spasm [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB

**dévation supérieure** f.

anablepsia, upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB

**dévié** See: cils déviés

**diabétique** See: amaurose diabétique

cataracte diabétique

rétinite diabétique

**diaphragme** m.

opaque circle placed in a lens, to intercept the rays that do not converge at the focus HDT

**dichromatique** See: dyschromatopsie dichromatique

**dictyite** f.

dictyitis, term proposed to designate inflammation of the retina L

**dictyopsie** f.

dictyopsia; eye disease in which one perceives shadows ramified like a fine network or a spider's web L

**diffus** See: chorôidite diffuse

**diffusion** See: cercle de diffusion

**dilatation de la pupille** f.

dilatation of the pupil, pupillary dilatation HDT  
enlargement of the opening of the iris in order to allow a greater number of light rays to reach the depth of the eye; also, the pupil may be dilated permanently in conditions brought about by experimentation or by pathologic alterations L

**diophtalme** m.

binocle, optic instrument analogous to *besicles*, by means of which one sees an object with both eyes at



the same time, which fact distinguishes it from a single lorgnette; in surgery, a bandage designed to cover both eyes; it is crossed in back upon the occiput and in front upon the root of the nose L

**diopsimètre m.**

diopsimeter, instrument designed to measure the individual extent of the field of vision L

**dioptre m.**

dioptre, synonym of speculum; in optics, a curved surface which separates two media of different refraction L

**dioptrie f.**

dioptre, the power of a lens having a focal distance of 1 metre M

unit serving to measure the power of a lens; it is equal to the quotient of the unit of length adopted, the metre, divided by the focal length evaluated by means of this same unit; a dioptre is hence the power of a lens having a focus of 1 metre L

**dioptrique**

a. dioptric, referable to a dioptre M

See also: télescope dioptrique

f. dioptrics, the part of optics referable to the refraction of light when the latter traverses media of different density HDT

the science which treats of refracted light, of the phenomena produced by light in traversing transparent media of different density; it is a branch of physics L

**diphthérie conjonctivale f.**

diphtheria of the conjunctiva, acute inflammation of the conjunctiva in which the oedema evinces a development and an intensity peculiar to that disease M

**diphthérique** See: conjonctivite diphthérique

**diphthéritique** See: conjonctivite diphthéritique  
ophtalmie diphthéritique

**diplobacillaire** See: conjonctivite subaiguë diplobacillaire

**diplobacille** See: conjonctivite à diplobacilles

**diplomètre m.**

diplometer, instrument conceived by Landolt for the purpose of measuring the diameter of objects that one cannot touch, such as that of the pupil L

**diplopie f.**

diplopia, double vision, seeing double M

an eye disease in which one perceives two images of the same object, owing to defective convergence of the visual axes HDT

lesion of the sense of sight in which two distinct sensa-

tions are produced by a single object, which, consequently, seems double (sometimes even the perception of the object is multiplied a certain number of times, and this lesion is also designated as *diplopia, suffusio multiplicans*); it results from a disorder in the parallelism of the two visual axes, on account of which the images are no longer received upon the two corresponding points of each retina L

**diplopie binoculaire f.**  
binocular diplopia; it results from motor imbalance of both eyes M

**diplopie croisée f.**  
crossed diplopia M

**diplopie de même nom f.**  
homonymous diplopia M

**diplopie homonyme f.**  
homonymous diplopia M

**diplopie monoculaire f.**  
monocular diplopia; it results from modifications in the refraction of one eye M

**diplopie unioculaire f.**  
monocular diplopia; it is extremely rare; in it the corneas are normal, the irides healthy, the pupils mobile; there is no alteration in the deep membranes of the eye; however, if the left eye is closed and an object placed in front of the right eye, the patient sees two objects; the distance between the images remains the same in all positions, as opposed to what takes place in binocular diplopia L

**diplopie verticale f.**  
vertical diplopia M

**diploscope m.**  
diploscope M

**diploscope de Remy m.**  
Remy's diploscope, essentially composed of a perforated screen placed at a certain distance from the eyes, and through whose apertures one examines a second screen upon which letters are printed M

**direct** See: astigmatisme direct  
nerfs ciliaires directs

**discission f.**  
discission; incision of the lens capsule, practised with a fine needle inserted through the cornea or through the sclerotic, for the purpose of obtaining the resorption of the crystalline lens affected with cataract; keratonyxis; scleroticonyxis L

- disque pupillaire rouge m.**  
red reflection of pupillary opening (in skiascopy) M
- disséminé** See: cataracte à taches disséminées  
choroïdite disséminée
- distance** See: ajustement de l'oeil aux distances  
vision à distance
- distance focale f.**  
distance from the optic centre to the principal focus  
of a lens HDT  
space between the summit of a spheric surface and its  
principal focus or the object which is placed there L
- distichiasis f.**  
distichia, distichiasis, trichiasis in which two super-  
numerary rows of eyelashes are present L
- distichiasis m.**  
Same as preceding entry
- diurne** See: vue diurne
- divergence f.**  
divergence HDT
- divergent** See: strabisme divergent  
strabisme divergent périodique
- divin** See: pierre divine
- Donders** See: maladie de Donders
- double** See: ophtalmoplégie double  
verres à double foyer  
voir double  
vue double
- double-vue f.**  
diplopia L
- douche oculaire f.**  
eye douche; cold douche given to the eyeball several  
times a day, by means of a curved siphon plunged into  
a vase full of water and placed on an elevated stand;  
the douche alone is sufficient at the outset of purulent  
conjunctivitis; when the purulent secretion is estab-  
lished, the douche is accompanied by the instillation of  
several drops of a silver nitrate eyewash (4 grams to 30  
grams of distilled water) twice daily L
- dragon m.**  
spot found in the eye of the horse, the commencement  
of a cataract HDT
- dragonneau m.**  
Same as preceding entry
- drapeau m.**  
vulgar name of pterygium L
- droit** See: muscle droit supérieur

- droit externe m.**  
external rectus muscle of the eye M
- droit inférieur m.**  
rectus inferior muscle of the eye M
- droit interne m.**  
internal rectus muscle of the eye M
- droit supérieur m.**  
rectus superior muscle of the eye; it is the smallest of the four rectus muscles of the eye L
- du Petit** See: syndrome de Pourfour du Petit
- dur** See: cataracte dure
- dynamique** See: réfraction dynamique
- dyschromatope m.**  
a person affected with dyschromatopsia L
- dyschromatopsie f.**  
dyschromatopsia, the absence of perception of certain colours; one aspect of Daltonism; most habitually the disturbance affects the perception of red and of green M  
disease of the sense of sight in which certain colours are not perceived, or are confused with those which remain perceptible L
- dyschromatopsie chromatique f.**  
chromatic dyschromatopsia, in which one distinguishes more than two colours, but not all the gradations L
- dyschromatopsie dichromatique f.**  
dichromatic dyschromatopsia, in which only two colours are perceived; all light colours appear white, and all coloured shades appear black L
- dyschromatopsie partielle f.**  
dyschromatopsia in which the faculty of distinguishing colours is only partly abolished; sometimes the patient does not distinguish more than two tones of the spectrum, blue and red; sometimes he confuses colours, apparently because the retinal fibres which give the sensation of red are without sensitiveness, whence the name of anerythroptia; Daltonism L
- dysentérique** See: conjonctivite dysentérique
- dyslexie f.**  
dyslexia; the patient begins to read, then after four or five words he no longer understands the sense of what he reads; after a short rest he can resume reading, but the trouble returns M
- dysopie f.**  
dysopia, weakening of the sight L



**éblouir**

to strike the eyes with a very bright light that they cannot bear, to dazzle A

to strike with brilliance that the eyes cannot bear HDT

**éblouissant, ante**

that which dazzles HDT

**éblouissement m.**

dazzling, dimness; momentary disturbance of vision, caused either by the objective and sudden impression of too bright a light or by the subjective sensation of a flickering light because of some internal cause, such as a cerebral congestion L

action of dazzling, state of one who is dazzled; disturbance in vision and stupefaction produced by a congestion HDT

state of vision disturbed by too much light; it also signifies alteration of the faculty of seeing, occasioned by an internal cause A

**éborgnement m.**

action of putting out an eye, state of one who is blind in one eye HDT

**éborgner**

to render a person one-eyed by depriving him of one of the two eyes; to hit a person in the eye HDT

to render a person one-eyed, to deprive a person of one eye A

**écarquiller les yeux**

to open one's eyes wide HDT

**écart pupillaire m.**

distance between the pupils, interpupillary distance, pupillary distance M

**écartement pupillaire m.**

Same as preceding entry

**ecchymose palpébrale f.**

palpebral ecchymosis M

**ecchymose sous-conjonctivale f.**

subconjunctival ecchymosis M

**échelle de l'accommodation f.**

field of accommodation, scale of accommodation, mesopter of accommodation; the distance over which we can move an object without ceasing to see it distinctly; its extent depends on the size of the objects and on the power (essentially muscular) of accommodating the eye for vision at various distances L

**échelle visuelle f.**

test types used in testing vision M

**échinophthalmie** f.

echinophthalmia; inflammation of the eyelids in which the eyelashes are erect and bristling L

**éclairage latéral** m.

lateral illumination, oblique illumination; method of examining the eye which consists in directing on the cornea, from the outer side, a pencil of light from a lamp situated about 30 centimetres away, and concentrated by means of a lens; one thus throws light on the different layers of the cornea; opacities of the crystalline lens may be distinguished if care is taken to dilate the pupil with atropine beforehand L

**éclatant** See: lumière éclatante

**écoulement lacrymal** m.

flow of tears, lachrymal flow M

**écran irien** m.

iris M

**ectropion** m.

ectropion, ectropium, eversio palpebrae; eversion of one eyelid or of both eyelids, especially of the lower one L turning up of the eyelid which prevents it from covering the eyeball (synonym of *éraillement*) HDT

**ectropion cicatriciel** m.

cicatricial ectropion, the consequence of retraction of the skin produced by a palpebral or facial cicatrix M

**ectropion paralytique** m.

paralytic ectropion, a possible consequence of peripheral facial paralysis; it is also observed in blepharoconjunctivitis, leprosy and syphilitic infiltrations of the eyelids; the palpebral relaxation which gives rise to this ectropion is due to paralysis of the orbicular muscle M

**ectropionné, ée**

affected with ectropion M

**eczéma en lunettes** m.

bilateral eczema of the eyelids M

**égilops** m.

aegilops; small ulcer which forms in the internal angle of the eyelids and comes from an open and suppurating tumour (anchilops) HDT

small round ulcer which follows a perforated anchilops; small callous ulcer, deep, sometimes sinuous, which forms in the internal angle of the eyelids, and which follows anchilops L

aegilops, formed by the opening of an abscessed anchilops at the internal angle of the eye A

**égout nasal m.**

in the horse, the orifice of the lachrymal canal HDT

**Égypte** See: ophtalmie d'Égypte

**électrique** See: ophtalmie électrique

**élevateur de l'oeil m.**

levator muscle of the eye, rectus superior muscle of the eye L

**élevateur de la paupière supérieure m.**

levator palpebrae superioris muscle; orbitopalpebral muscle; muscle whose upper insertion is at the upper part of the sheath of the optic nerve, and whose lower insertion is at the upper edge of the tarsal plate of the upper eyelid L

[This should read: muscle whose upper insertion or origin is at the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone just above and a little lateral to the optic foramen, and whose lower insertion is into the lower third of the face of the tarsal plate]

**élevateurs m.**

levator muscles of the eye (the rectus superior and the obliquus inferior) M

**élévation** See: spasme d'élévation du regard

tic d'élévation des yeux

**élévation du regard f.**

anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

See also: spasme d'élévation du regard

**éloigné** See: vision éloignée

**emmétrope**

a. emmetropic; said of the eye in which the parallel rays coming from infinitely remote objects, refracted by its transparent media, meet exactly upon the sensitive surface of the retina (Donders); the eye is *emmetropic* when vision is not improved by any spheric or cylindric lens; it is *ametropic* in the contrary case (Javal) L

emmetropic; an eye is said to be emmetropic when the refraction of the eye is normal, when the images of objects situated 5 metres or more away form in the plane of the retinal perceptive elements, thus permitting the observer to have a clear perception of the details of the object, without active modification of his accommodation M

m. a person with emmetropia M

**emmétropie f.**

emmetropia, state of the emmetropic eye L

- émotif** See: larmoiement émotif
- empyèse f.**  
abscess of the posterior cavity of the eye L
- empyesis f.**  
abscess of the posterior cavity of the eye L
- en avant** See: regarder en avant
- en bandelette** See: opacité en bandelette
- en bas** See: yeux révoltées en bas
- en ceinture** See: opacité en ceinture
- en clairière** See: alopecie en clairière
- en croissant** See: scotome en croissant
- "en entonnoir"** See: rétine "en entonnoir"
- en grillage** See: kératite en grillage
- en haut** See: révulsion en haut
- en lunettes** See: eczéma en lunettes
- en papillotes** See: avoir les yeux en papillotes
- "en parapluie"** See: rétine "en parapluie"
- en quadrant** See: hémianopsie en quadrant
- en scotome** See: hémianopsie en scotome
- en secteur** See: hémianopsie en secteur
- en tomate** See: iris en tomate
- encanthis f.**  
encanthis; tumour formed by an increase in size or a new production in the lachrymal caruncle L
- encanthis bénigne f.**  
benign encanthis, simple inflammatory tumefaction of the caruncle; it ordinarily yields to emollients and to dissolving medicines, or else to astringent eyewashes, if the inflammation has gone beyond the chronic state L
- encanthis maligne f.**  
malignant encanthis, cancerous tumour of the caruncle; it should be extirpated with small curved scissors L
- encaume m.**  
encauma, deep and rodent ulcer of the cornea L  
ulcer of the transparent cornea and of the sclerotic HDT
- encavure f.**  
an indelible hollow left by a bothrion (q. v.) L
- encéphalocèle** See: méningo-encéphalocèle
- enclavement irien m.**  
impaction of the iris M
- enfoncé** See: yeux enfoncés
- enophtalmie f.**  
enophthalmos, enophthalmus; retraction of the eyes; sinking of the eyeball into the orbit M  
state of the eye buried in the orbit as the result of modi-



fications in the situation of the eyeball with reference to the anteroposterior axis of the orbit; it is a symptom found in the course of various diseases (serious fevers, paralysis of the cervical sympathetic); it is the opposite of exophthalmos L

**entonnoir** See: rétine "en entonnoir"

**entoptique**

entoptic; said of any phenomenon relative to vision which is observed inside of the eye, with the eyelids closed, or whose starting point is a condition of the media of the eye; the impression perceived then is called an *endoscopic* image L

**entrevoir**

to half see, to glimpse HDT

**entropion m.**

entropion, entropium, introversio palpebrarum; introversion of the free edge of the eyelids toward the eyeball; it is always accompanied by *trichiasis*, which may exist without it, and from which it differs in that, in *entropion*, there is introversion of the whole palpebral edge including the tarsal cartilage in addition to introversion of the cilia L

**entropion cicatriciel m.**

cicatricial entropion, which most often follows a burn by fire or by an acid; it may also be the consequence of ulcerous or necrotic inflammation of the skin, in which the lesions attack the conjunctival mucous membrane or the subjacent tarsus M

**entropion granuleux m.**

granular entropion, which results from conjunctival cicatrices and cicatricial incurvation of the tarsus M

**entropion spasmodique m.**

spasmodic entropion, a form of orbicular spasm limited to one part of the orbicular muscle, most often to the marginal part of the lower eyelid; it may be unilateral or bilateral; introversion of the free edge of the lower eyelid takes place in such a fashion that the ciliary margin disappears in the lower culdesac and that the cilia rub against the bulbar conjunctiva and the lower margin of the cornea M

**éperon m.**

fold formed by wrinkles, at the corner of the eye, in old persons HDT

**épicanthis f.**

epicanthus; disease of the internal angle of the eye consisting in the existence of a semilunar fold of skin, which, covering the eyeball [inner canthus] for a vari-

able extent, prevents direct vision and produces strabismus; epicanthus is congenital or acquired, monocular or double L

**épicanthus m.**

epicanthus, a halfmoon fold of skin covering the commissura palpebrarum medialis M

**épicaume m.**

epicauma; phlyctena upon the cornea, followed by a more or less deep spot or ulceration L

**épilation** See: pince à épilation

**épiphora m.**

flow of tears caused by a disease of the lachrymal canal HDT

epiphora, watery eye, lachrymation, continual flow of tears onto the cheek; it is not a disease, but a symptom, which appears in one of the two following conditions: sometimes the secretion of tears is really augmented, to such an extent that the liquid does not find a sufficiently rapid outlet through the lachrymal points (conjunctivitis and acute keratitis, irritation of the eye by a bright light, irritation of the pituitary); sometimes the secretion remains the same, but excretion is rendered difficult by the presence of a mechanical obstacle in the tear ducts (lachrymal tumour), or by the lack of action of the muscles which play a part in this function L

**épiscléral, ale**

episcleral, said of that which rests upon the sclerotic L

**épisclère m.**

episclera M

**épisclérite f.**

episcleritis, periscleritis; inflammation of the sclerotic, or, more exactly, of the episcleral cellular tissue; it is a rare disease, hardly found except in rheumatic patients; it is called also *scleritis* L

**épiscléritis f.**

Same as preceding entry

**épisclérotical, ale**

episcleral, said of that which rests upon the sclerotic L

**épithélial** See: xérosis épithélial

**épithélioma palpébral m.**

palpebral epithelioma M

**épithélium conjonctival m.**

conjunctival epithelium; it is of the pavement type, with cells whose nucleus is large and whose body is relatively small; their form is polygonal, angular, cylindric,

- or prismatic at the base of the oculopalpebral fold L
- épillé** See: oeil épillé  
yeux épillés
- épilation** m.  
turning up of the eyelid which prevents it from covering the eyeball (synonym of *ectropion*) HDT
- épilation de la paupière** m.  
eversion of the eyelid, ectropion L
- ésophtalmie** f.  
esophoria M
- espace de Tenon** m.  
Tenon's space M
- espace inter-sourcilier** m.  
mesophryon, glabella, glabellum, space between the eyebrows B
- espaces de Fontana** m.  
spaces of Fontana (the spaces in the network of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis) M
- essai** See: lunettes d'essai  
monture d'essai  
verres d'essai
- essuyer ses larmes**  
to dry one's tears HDT
- essuyer ses yeux**  
to dry one's eyes (wet with tears) HDT
- ethmocephale** m.  
ethmocephalus; monster with two eyes very close together but distinct, the nasal apparatus atrophied and its rudiments apparent outside in the form of a tube above the eyesockets L
- étincelant** See: synchysis étincelant  
synchysis étincelant
- étoilé** See: cataracte étoilée
- étranglé** See: papille étranglée
- être aveugle de naissance**  
to be blind from birth, to be born blind, to be congenitally blind HDT
- éversion des points lacrymaux** f.  
eversion of the lachrymal points, outward deviation of the lachrymal points in ectropion L
- ex** See: amblyopie ex anopsia
- excavation atrophique du nerf optique** f.  
atrophic excavation of the optic nerve L
- excavation de la papille** f.  
papillary excavation (a characteristic sign of hyper-tonia); the ophthalmoscope reveals the rather distinct and sloping contour of the papilla, the presence of a

slight semilunar or circular shadow within the pupillary contour, and the arrangement of the vessels forming a hook on the edges M

[This should read: the size of the excavation varies a great deal. It may occupy only a very small part of the papilla, or it may be so large as to reduce the normal coloured portion to a narrow circle or crescent. The transition from the tissue proper of the papilla to the excavation may be either gradual or abrupt. This is to be perceived from the behaviour of the vessels; in the former case they pass without visible bending into the excavation; in the latter they suddenly bend like hooks]

**excavation papillaire f.**

Same as preceding entry

**exophorie f.**

exophoria M

**exophtalmie f.**

exophthalmos, exophthalmia, exophthalmus; exaggerated protrusion of the eyeball M

disease of the eye which makes it protrude from the orbit HDT

projection of the eye outside of the eyesocket to a variable degree, directly from back to front or more or less obliquely; it is one of the most characteristic symptoms of exophthalmic goitre L

**exophtalmie pulsatile f.**

pulsating exophthalmos M

**exophtalmique**

exophthalmic, referable to exophthalmos L

See also: goitre exophtalmique

**exophtalmos m. (L)** See: exophtalmie

**exorbitis f.**

exorbitis, synonym of exophthalmos L

**exorbitisme m.**

exorbitism, synonym of exophthalmos L

**expulsif** See: hémorragie expulsive

**exsudatif** See: choroïdite exsudative

rétinite exsudative

**externe** See: angle externe

canthotomie externe

chalazion externe

commissure externe

corps genouillé externe

droit externe

moteur oculaire externe

nerf moteur oculaire externe



nerf oculo-moteur externe  
oculo-moteur externe  
oculo-musculaire externe  
ophtalmoplégie externe  
orgeolet externe  
strabisme externe

**extraction de la cataracte f.**

extraction of cataract, cataract extraction; it is effected by means of an incision made in the cornea; this incision may be larger or smaller, depending on the nature of the cataract; it may also be followed by the excision of a portion of iris L

**extraction du cristallin f.**

extraction of the crystalline lens; keratotomy; incision of the cornea pellucida; this name is given to the general process of cataract extraction by means of an incision made in the cornea [limbus] L

**extus** See: orbito-extus-scléroticien

**face-à-main m.**

a lorgnette with a long handle which enables one to hold it with the hand in front of objects HDT

**facette** See: yeux à facettes

**facies d'Hutchinson m.**

Hutchinson's facies, characteristic of nuclear ophthalmoplegia M

it is characterised by elevation of the eyebrows due to the contraction of the frontal muscle, the purpose of which is to compensate for the paralysis of the levator muscle of the eyelids; it is found in total external ophthalmoplegia [Other characteristics are: eyeballs fixed and lids drooping] L

**faible** See: vue faible

**faire les yeux blancs**

to show the whites of the eyes, to turn the eyes upward so that only the lower white part is visible HDT

to suffer an attack of anablepsia RR2

**fatigué** See: yeux fatigués

**fausse synizésis f.**

false synizesis; the obstruction of the pupil by foreign matter, such as cataract débris, pus from a hypopyon, et cetera L

**faux, fausse** See: cataracte fausse

**favique** See: blépharite favique

**fendu** See: yeux bien fendus

**fenêtré** See: cataracte fenêtrée  
pince fenêtrée à chalazion

**fente palpébrale** f.

palpebral aperture, fissure, slit; orbital fissure, the slit or opening between the eyelids M

**fibre à noyaux** f.

nuclear fibre, or rather tube; one of the two types of fibres which form the tissue proper of the crystalline lens; the nuclear tubes are hollow and more superficial than the other type; they form a layer of from 2 to 4 tenths of a millimetre at the surface of the crystalline lens; they run parallel, are from 7 to 9 thousandths of a millimetre wide, flattened out, clearly outlined, finely granular inside, and at intervals have spheric or ovoid nuclei 6 thousandths of a millimetre wide, which give them a characteristic aspect L

**fibre dentelée** f.

dentate fibre; one of the two types of fibres which form the tissue proper of the crystalline lens; the dentate fibres form the nucleus of the crystalline lens, its densest part; they are somewhat narrower than the other type, somewhat thinner, more transparent, paler, and without inner granulations normally; in human beings their edges are finely dentate L

**fibres optiques** f.

optic fibres M

**Fieuzal** See: verres Fieuzal

**figures de Purkinje** f.

Purkinje's figures; perception, in the field of vision, of the shadow which the retinal vessels project on the posterior layer of the retina; the light must penetrate into the eye very obliquely; it is managed by looking at a dark background while moving a candle to and fro below the eye L

**filament de l'oeil** m.

ocular filament; one of the subjective images perceived in muscae volitantes L

**filamenteux** See: kératite filamenteuse

**fistule lacrymale** f.

lachrymal fistula, direct communication of the lachrymal sac with the skin M

lesion of the lachrymal sac HDT

lachrymal fistula, fistula of the lachrymal sac; when any obstacle to the flow of tears allows them to reach the lachrymal sac only in minimum quantities and slowly, the continuing mucous secretion causes distension of the sac and of its integuments, forming a

- lachrymal tumour; the distended parts give way, become inflamed, and finally burst; the result is a lachrymal fistula, ordinarily complete and external; much more rarely it is internal, incomplete, or blind L  
ulcer at the internal angle of the eye, with perforation of the tear duct A
- flava** See: macula flava
- fleur** See: yeux à fleur de tête
- fluxion sur les yeux** f.  
an afflux of blood or of other liquids into the eyes HDT
- focal** See: distance focale  
plan focal  
plans focaux
- folliculaire** See: conjonctivite folliculaire
- follicules palpébraux** m.  
palpebral follicles, Meibomian glands; they are located in the tarsal organs; they are closer to the posterior or ocular surface of these cartilages than to their anterior or cutaneous surface; there are 25 to 30 of them in the upper eyelid, and 20 to 25 in the lower one; they are [surrounded by acini opening into lateral ducts] like a grape, and not follicles; they secrete a sebaceous matter [along the intermarginal space] which prevents the external flow of tears L
- folliculite ciliaire** f.  
ciliary folliculitis M
- fond de l'oeil** m.  
fundus oculi M
- fongus** m.  
a veterinary term for an eye disease in which the choroid overlaps in small tufts at the edge of the iris HDT
- Fontana** See: espaces de Fontana
- foramen caecum** m.  
fovea centralis, depression of the centre of the yellow spot; it has wrongly been considered as a veritable hole (foramen centrale Soemmeringii) L
- forcé** See: regard forcé
- fort** See: myopie forte
- fosse centrale** f.  
fovea centralis, foramen caecum; depression of the centre of the yellow spot; it has wrongly been considered as a veritable hole (foramen centrale Soemmeringii) L
- fosse orbitaire** f.  
orbital cavity, orbit, eyesocket; cavity designed to con-

tain the organ of sight, situated at the upper part of the face, and composed of seven bones L

**foudroyant** See: glaucome foudroyant

**fovea** f.

fovea M

See also: fundus foveae

**fovea centralis** f.

foramen caecum, fovea centralis, depression of the centre of the yellow spot; it has wrongly been considered as a veritable hole (foramen centrale Soemmeringii) L

**foyer** See: verres à double foyer

**froncement des sourcils** m.

wrinkling the eyebrows by contracting them HDT

**froncer les sourcils**

to wrinkle the eyebrows by contracting them HDT

**frontal** See: nerf palpébro-frontal

palpébro-frontal

**fronto-sourcilier, ère**

frontosuperciliary, referable to the forehead and the eyebrow M

**se frotter les yeux**

to rub one's eyes (in order to remove a foreign body, to stop itching, to open the eyelids on waking, and to see more distinctly) HDT

**frotter ses yeux**

Same as preceding entry

**fumé** See: verres de teinte fumée

verres fumés

**fundus foveae** m.

fundus foveae M

**fungus** m. (HDT) See: fongus

**fusiforme** See: cataracte fusiforme

**ganglion ciliaire** m.

ciliary ganglion M

**ganglion lenticulaire** m.

ophthalmic ganglion, lenticular ganglion; small rectangular reddish body at the external side of the optic nerve near the back of the eyesocket [between it and the external rectus muscle in the posterior part of the orbit], and formed of nerve cells and fibres L

**ganglion ophtalmique** m.

Same as preceding entry



**gêne visuelle** f.

eye trouble, trouble in seeing M

**général** See: amaurose générale

**géniculé** See: corps géniculé

**genouillé** See: corps genouillé  
corps genouillé externe  
corps genouillé interne

**gerontoxon** m.

gerontoxon, arcus senilis; an opacification of the cornea parallel to the sclerocorneal limbus; it is formed by the meeting of two semicircles (upper and lower) whose edges fuse at the extremities of the horizontal diameter of the cornea; it rarely appears before the age of fifty M  
opacity of the circumference of the cornea observed after the age of fifty to sixty, in the form of an upper arc at first, then a yellowish complete circle (senile circle); it results from the fatty transformation of the corneal cells, and ordinarily coincides with a similar degeneration of the arterial system and of the cardiac fibres L

See also: leucoma gerontoxon

**glabelle** f.

glabella, glabellum, mesophryon; sunken part of the frontal bone upon the median line between the frontal protrusions and the internal extremity of the eyebrows; the skin which covers it is bald save that, in some persons, the eyebrows continue transversely upon the median line L

**glabello-occipital, ale**

glabellooccipital; said of the plane, of the suture, and of the line which run from the glabella to the occipital tuberosity L

**glande de Meibomius** f.

Meibomian gland; the Meibomian glands, or palpebral follicles, are located in the tarsal organs; they are closer to the posterior or ocular surface of these cartilages than to their anterior or cutaneous surface; there are 25 to 30 of them in the upper eyelid, and 20 to 25 in the lower one; they are [surrounded by acini opening into lateral ducts] like a grape, and not follicles; they secrete a sebaceous matter [along the intermarginal space] which prevents the external flow of tears L

**glande innominée** f.

lachrymal gland L

**glande lacrymale** f.

lachrymal gland, which secretes the tears HDT  
it is situated at the upper and outer part of the orbit;

it is composed of three portions: 1—the most considerable one, representing a segment of an ovoid running crosswise; 2—an accessory one, flattened out, roughly quadrilateral, in front of the preceding one; 3—the accessory conjunctival lachrymal glands L

**glande lacrymale orbitaire f.**

orbital lachrymal gland M

**glande lacrymale palpébrale f.**

palpebral lachrymal gland M

**glande orbitaire f.**

orbital lachrymal gland M

**glandes lacrymales f.**

lachrymal glands (palpebral and orbital) M

**glandes lacrymales orbitaires f.**

orbital lachrymal glands M

**glandes sous-conjonctivales f.**

subconjunctival glands; at various points of the oculo-palpebral fold, the conjunctiva possesses 8 to 25 grape-like glands, from one tenth to one twelfth of a millimetre in diameter, constituted by one, two, or three acini whose culsdesac are lined with an epithelium analogous to that of the lachrymal glands L

**glanduleux** See: blépharite glanduleuse

**glaucomateux, euse**

glaucomatous, referable to glaucoma M

See also: antiglaucomateux

cataracte glaucomateuse

halo glaucomateux

iridectomie anti-glaucomateuse

**glaucome m.**

glaucoma, a certain number of pathologic conditions whose common characteristic is an elevation in the intraocular tension or the stigmata of that hypertension M

an eye disease in which the vitreous humour becomes opaque and in which the fundus of the eye takes on a greenish tone HDT

an eye disease so called because the pupil often takes on a greenish yellow appearance; it consists in an augmentation of intraocular tension, whether the liquids of the eye be secreted in too great abundance, or their routes of filtration be obliterated L

**glaucome absolu m.**

glaucoma absolutum, absolute glaucoma M

**glaucome aigu m.**

acute glaucoma M

the symptoms of acute glaucoma are: 1—*objective* (in-

jection of the conjunctival vessels, dull appearance and absence of feeling of the cornea because of the compression of its nerve elements, diminution of the anterior chamber, mydriasis, loss of colour of the iris, and hardness of the eyeball easily appreciable on palpation with the finger); 2—*ophthalmoscopic* (cloudiness of the refringent media, choking of the veins of the papilla); 3—*functional* (periörbital pains, lachrymation, considerable weakening of the vision); the disease proceeds by leaps and bounds and rapidly brings about complete blindness when one does not intervene in time L

**glauome chronique m.**

chronic glaucoma, glaucoma simplex, simple glaucoma M

chronic glaucoma is much more insidious than acute glaucoma is; it is especially remarkable because of the excavation of the papilla; under the influence of the exaggerated intraöcular tension, the papilla becomes atrophied and hollowed out; the large vessels form characteristic hooks on leaving the excavation, upon the very limits of the papilla; at the same time, the central artery is the site of spontaneous pulsations, which fact is, according to de Graefe, a pathognomonic sign; in this form of glaucoma, the patient sees rainbows around candles and progressively loses his vision, whose field begins to be narrowed at the inner part L

**glauome foudroyant m.**

fulminant glaucoma, a form of inflammatory primary glaucoma M

**glauome hémorragique m.**

haemorrhagic glaucoma; it is a malignant, but rare, form; it is characterised by retinal apoplexy, very violent pains, and exaggerated hardness of the eyeball L

**glauome infantile m.**

infantile glaucoma, hydrophthalmia M

**glauome primitif inflammatoire m.**

inflammatory primary glaucoma; it is essentially characterised by the abrupt appearance of symptoms of ocular irritation, produced by the rapid rise in tension M

**glauome prodromique m.**

prodromal glaucoma, the forerunner of inflammatory primary glaucoma M

**glauome secondaire m.**

secondary glaucoma; it occurs as a complication in certain eye diseases which have a tendency to increase the



intraöcular pressure (serous iritis, dislocation of the crystalline lens, and so on) L

**glaucome simple m.**

glaucoma simplex, simple glaucoma, chronic glaucoma M

in simple glaucoma, the manifestations of increased pressure seem to be limited to the posterior pole of the eye and the papilla, which becomes hollowed out; but the cornea remains transparent and the anterior chamber keeps its normal dimensions L

**glaucome subaigu m.**

subacute glaucoma M

**glauque** See: yeux glauques

**gliome de la rétine m.**

glioma retinae, fungus medullaris oculi, cat's eye amaurosis; a soft malignant tumour analogous to that of glioma of the cerebrum, in which the pupil evinces a peculiar reflection of light M

**gliome rétinien m.**

Same as in preceding entry

**globe m.**

eyeball M

See also: abaissement des globes  
déviation paroxystique des globes

**globe de l'oeil m.**

eyeball HDT

**globe oculaire m.**

eyeball; the eye separate from the muscles which are attached to it and from the other tissues which surround it L

**globes révolusés vers le haut m.**

anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**glycosurique** See: amaurose glycosurique

rétinite glycosurique

**godronné** See: canal godronné

**goitre exophthalmique m.**

exophthalmic goitre; it is essentially characterised by: 1—cardiac palpitations, with very pronounced arterial throbs, especially at the neck, head, and sometimes the abdomen; 2—a swelling of the thyroid gland; 3—a double exophthalmos; 4—a very rapid trembling of a particular kind; and 5—the diminution of the electric resistance L



- gommeux** See: tarsite syphilitique gommeuse
- gondole** f.  
 oval saucer for eye lotions HDT  
 scaphium oculare, eyecup; little vase used to bathe the eyes L
- gonococcique** See: conjonctivite gonococcique  
 conjonctivite non gonococcique du nouveau-né
- goutte** See: compte-gouttes
- goutte sereine** f.  
 gutta serena, the vulgar name of amaurosis A  
 amaurosis, paralysis of the optic nerve; paralysis of the retina, which affects the eye without spoiling its transparency HDT
- gouttière lacrymale** f.  
 lachrymal canal M  
 cavity formed by the os unguis and the ascending apophysis of the upper jawbone which contains the lachrymal sac L
- Gowers** See: syndrome de Gowers
- Graefe** See: couteau de De Graefe  
 signe de de Graefe
- grand angle** m.  
 internal angle, internal canthus L
- grand canthus** m.  
 canthus proper, internal commissure, nasal canthus, commissura palpebrarum medialis L
- grand oblique** m.  
 obliquus superior, one of the depressor muscles of the eye M
- grand oblique de l'oeil** m.  
 superior oblique muscle of the eye, obliquus superior muscle; this muscle turns the eyeball upward and outward L
- granulations conjonctivales** f.  
 conjunctival granulations, palpebral granulations; they are divided into: 1—granulations caused by papillary hypertrophy; and 2—granulations proper, neoplastic or vesicular (trachoma) L
- granulations palpébrales** f.  
 Same as preceding entry
- granuleux** See: conjonctivite granuleuse  
 entropion granuleux  
 kératite granuleuse  
 pannus granuleux

**grattelle** f.  
 ciliary blepharitis; there are two varieties, ciliary  
 blepharitis proper, and glandulous blepharitis L  
**gravelle** f.  
 one of the names of *chalazion* L  
**Graves** See: maladie de Graves  
**grêle** f.  
 small tumour upon the eyelid, analogous to a hail-  
 stone HDT  
 name given to *chalazion* because of its form L  
**grenouillette lacrymale** f  
 dacryops, a retention cyst that has developed in the  
 main ducts or accessory ducts of the lachrymal  
 glands M  
**grillage** See: k ratite en grillage

**halo glaucomateux** m.  
 halo glaucomatosus, a slight discolouration of the re-  
 tinal zone adjacent to the optic disc found in glau-  
 coma M  
**haut** See: d viation des yeux vers le haut  
 d viation du regard vers le haut  
 d viation oculaire vers le haut  
 globes r vuls s vers le haut  
 regard vers le haut  
 r vulsion en haut  
 spasmes oculaires vers le haut  
**helcydrion** m.  
 helcydrium, superficial ulceration of the cornea L  
**h liophobe**  
 a. photophobic, evincing aversion from light  
 s. a name given to albinos because of their difficulty  
 in standing sunlight L  
**h liophobie** f.  
 heliophobia (a characteristic of albinos) M  
 morbid fear of sunlight L  
**h m ralope** m.  
 one afflicted with hemeralopia L  
**h m ralopie** f.  
 hemeralopia, night blindness; disease characterised by  
 the dilatation of the pupil with abrupt diminution or  
 complete abolition of vision while the sun is below the  
 horizon L  
 hemeralopia, night blindness; the considerable difficulty  
 of patients in finding their way after sunset M

**hémiachromatopsie f.**

hemiachromatosis, abolition of the chromatic sense in one half of each field of vision (lesion of the cortical centre of vision) M

**hémianopsie f.**

hemianopia, hemianopsia; eye disease in which patients perceive only half of the objects at which they look; in horizontal hemianopsia they perceive the upper or lower half; in vertical hemianopsia they perceive the right or left half L

**hémianopsie binasale f.**

binasal hemianopia M

**hémianopsie bitemporale f.**

bitemporal hemianopia M

**hémianopsie complète f.**

complete hemianopia M

**hémianopsie croisée f.**

crossed hemianopia; in vertical hemianopia, both eyes ordinarily see the same half of the object and nothing but this half (homonymous hemianopia); but sometimes the right eye sees the left half, and the left eye the right, so that, in binocular vision, the entire object is seen, whereas each eye apart perceives only a part L

**hémianopsie en quadrant f.**

quadrant hemianopia, one type of homonymous hemianopia M

**hémianopsie en scotome f.**

scotoma hemianopia, one type of homonymous hemianopia M

**hémianopsie en secteur f.**

quadrant hemianopia, one type of homonymous hemianopia M

**hémianopsie hétéronyme f.**

heteronymous hemianopia; it may be *bitemporal* when the trouble affects the temporal halves, or *binasal* when both nasal halves of the visual fields are altered M

**hémianopsie homonyme f.**

homonymous hemianopia; there are three types: typical, quadrant, and scotoma M

in vertical hemianopia, in which patients perceive only the right or left half of objects viewed, both eyes ordinarily see the same half of the object and nothing but this half L

**hémianopsie horizontale f.**

horizontal hemianopia, in which patients perceive only the upper or lower half of objects viewed L

**hémianopsie temporale f.**

temporal hemianopia, encountered in diseases of the hypophysis M

**hémianopsie typique f.**

typical hemianopia, one form of homonymous hemianopia M

**hémianopsie verticale f.**

vertical hemianopia, in which patients perceive only the right or left half of objects viewed; in this more frequent variety, both eyes ordinarily see the same half of the object and nothing but this half (homonymous hemianopia); but sometimes the right eye sees the left half, and the left eye the right, so that, in binocular vision, the entire object is seen, whereas each eye apart perceives only a part (crossed hemianopia) L

**hémianopsique**

referable to hemianopia M

**hémiope f.**

hemianopia, hemianopsia, hemiopia M

**hémiope**

hemianopic, hemiopic M

See also: réaction hémiope

rétrécissement hémiope

scotome hémiope

**hémiplégie alterne f.**

alternate hemiplegia or hemiparesis, that associated with a paralysis of a cranial nerve on the opposite side M

**hémophtalmie f.**

haemophthalmia, haemophthalmus; effusion of blood within the eye, ordinarily produced by a contusion, sometimes following operations on the eye or a violent inflammation of that organ; the resorption of the extravasated liquid takes place spontaneously when the effusion is scanty; in the contrary case, the blood must be evacuated by a puncture of the cornea L

**hémorragie expulsive f.**

expulsive haemorrhage, retrochoroid haemorrhage (encountered in antiglaucomatous iridectomy); effusion of blood between the choroid and the sclerotic, which causes the expulsion of the vitreous humour and the ocular membranes M

**hémorragie rétro-choroïdienne f.**

Same as preceding entry

**hémorragique** See: glaucome hémorragique

rétinite hémorragique



**hernie de l'iris f.**

hernia of the iris, said when the iris forms a brownish or blackish projection at the surface of the cornea; prolapse of the iris M

**hétérochromie f.**

heterochromia, difference of colour of two irides L

**hétérochromie irienne f.**

heterochromia iridis, difference in pigmentation of the iris M

**hétéronyme** See: hémianopsie hétéronyme

**hétérophorie f.**

heterophoria M

**hétéroptalme**

a. which concerns heterophthalmia

s. a person whose two eyes are different L

**hétéroptalmie f.**

heterophthalmia, heterophthalmos; difference between the two eyes L

**hétéroscopie f.**

heteroscopy, abnormal vision L

**hilon m.**

hernia of the iris through the perforated cornea, so called because it roughly resembles the black hilum of the Windsor bean L

**hippus m.**

hippus, abnormal mobility of the pupil, pupillary oscillations M

alternate and spontaneous movements of contraction and of dilatation of the pupil L

**homonyme** See: diplopie homonyme

hémianopsie homonyme

**horizon rétinien m.**

retinal horizon (Helmholtz), horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball L

**horizontal** See: hémianopsie horizontale

**Horner** See: muscle de Horner

syndrome de Claude Bernard-Horner

**houilleur** See: nystagmus des houilleurs

**humble** See: muscle humble

**humeur aqueuse f.**

aqueous humour M

the anterior chamber is occupied by the *aqueous humour*, a liquid composed of water containing in solution a little albumin and a small quantity of glucose and salts found in all the secretions of the animal economy L

See also: membrane de l'humeur aqueuse

**humeur hyaloïde f.**

vitreous humour, a transparent gelatinous mass behind the crystalline lens; it is the most voluminous of the media of the eye, of which it fills the two posterior thirds L

**humeur vitrée f.**

vitreous humour, vitreous body, vitreous; one of the refringent media of the eye, transparent humour found in back of the crystalline lens HDT

vitreous humour, a transparent gelatinous mass behind the crystalline lens; it is the most voluminous of the media of the eye, of which it fills the two posterior thirds L

**humide** See: ophtalmie humide

**Hutchinson** See: facies d'Hutchinson  
kératite d'Hutchinson  
triade d'Hutchinson

**hyalite f.**

hyalitis; inflammation of the vitreous humour and of the hyaloid membrane, spontaneous or traumatic L

**hyalitis f.**

Same as preceding entry

**hyalodéite f.**

Same as *hyalite*

**hyaloïde**

f. the enveloping membrane of the vitreous humour L

a. hyaloid M

See also: artère hyaloïde  
humeur hyaloïde  
membrane hyaloïde  
substance hyaloïde

**hyaloïdien, ienne**

hyaloid, which belongs to the vitreous humour L

See also: artère hyaloïdienne  
canal hyaloïdien  
cataracte hyaloïdienne

**hyaloïdiomalacie f.**

hyaloidiomalacia, softening of the vitreous humour L

**hyaloïdiopropose f.**

hyaloidioproptosis; ptosis, escape of the vitreous humour L

**hyaloïdite f.**

hyaloiditis, hyalitis; inflammation of the vitreous humour and of the hyaloid membrane, spontaneous or traumatic L

**hyalonyxis f.**

hyalonyxis, process of the operation of cataract by lowering [pushing backward] L

**hydatide f.**

hydatid; originally, a small encysted tumour of the upper eyelid; later, any encysted tumour containing an aqueous and transparent liquid; still later, a vesicle softer than the tissue of the membranes, and more or less transparent, which develops in organs without adhering to their tissue; at present, a vesicle of variable size found in cavities covered by a serous membrane or in a parenchyma, particularly in the human liver, resulting from the encystment of an echinococcus that has reached its favourite site L

**hydatoïde**

f. hyaloid membrane

a. hyaloid L

See also: membrane hydatoïde

**hydrectasie f.**

hydrectasis; distension by a serosity, by the aqueous humour L

**hydrophthalmie f.**

hydrophthalmia, infantile glaucoma M

dropsy of the eye, infantile glaucoma; a disease which is ordinarily congenital, frequent in children, exceptional in adults, and often bilateral; it consists in the distension of the envelopes of the eyeball caused by hypersecretion or the retention of the liquids that it contains; the eye becomes larger and harder than in the natural state; it ends by protruding beyond the eyesocket, and the eyelids can no longer cover it (buphthalmos); the pupil is dilated and not very mobile, and vision is gradually lost L

**hydropisie des yeux f.**

morbid accumulation of serous liquid in the eyes HDT

hydrophthalmia L

**hydropisie sous-rétinienne f.**

subretinal hydrops, which occurs in detachment of the retina L

**hydrorrhée f.**

hydrorrhoea, especially the flow of tears in purulent ophthalmia L

**hygroblépharique**

hygroblepharic, said of the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland and of the orifices through which they empty the tears below the eyelid [behind the upper eyelid] L

- hygroblépharite** f.  
hygrobblepharitis, blepharitis with flow of tears L
- hygrocollyre** m.  
liquid collyrium L
- hyophtalme**  
hyophthalmic, said of a person whose eye has a narrow palpebral aperture like a pig's eye L
- hyophtalmie** f.  
hyophthalmia, smallness of the eye L
- hyperauxesis iridienne** f.  
hyperauxesis of the iris, thickening of the iris L
- hyperceratosis** f.  
hyperkeratosis, hypertrophy of the cornea L
- hyperchroma** m.  
hyperchroma; fleshy excrescence which forms at the internal angle of the eye, near the caruncle, and which may enlarge to the point of spreading the eyelids apart and rendering their movements difficult and incomplete L
- hyperchromatopsie** f.  
hyperchromatopsia, one of the names of pseudochromaesthesia L
- hypermétrope**  
a. hypermetropic  
s. a person with hypermetropia; hypermetrope M
- hypermétropie** f.  
hypermetropia, farsightedness, far sight, hyperopia; it generally results from too weak a development in length of the sclerotic M  
state of the eye opposed to *brachymetropia*; in it the light rays, instead of forming their focus upon the retina, after their refraction by the ocular media, proceed to meet beyond, most often because of a shortening of the optic axis L
- hypermétropie congénitale** f.  
congenital hypermetropia L
- hypermétropie latente** f.  
latent hypermetropia, which, with manifest hypermetropia, constitutes total hypermetropia; the difference between manifest hypermetropia and measurement obtained after instillation of atropine M  
here disturbances in vision are practically nonexistent, because an attempt at accommodation suffices to prevent them L
- hypermétropie manifeste** f.  
manifest hypermetropia, which, with latent hypermetropia, constitutes total hypermetropia; the degree of



- hypermetropia determined by subjective examination with test lenses M
- hypermétropie totale f.**  
total hypermetropia, constituted by latent hypermetropia and manifest hypermetropia M
- hypermétropique**  
hypermetropic, referable to hypermetropia M  
See also: astigmatisme hypermétropique
- hypermûr** See: cataracte hypermûre
- hyperope**  
synonym of hypermetropic L
- hyperopie f.**  
synonym of hypermetropia L
- hyperphorie f.**  
hyperphoria M
- hyperplasique** See: k ratite hyperplasique
- hypertonie f.**  
hypertonia, increased intra cular tension M
- hyp  ma m.**  
hypo ema, hyphaemia; when the red corpuscles which pass into the lower angle of the anterior chamber are numerous, they fall into the lower angle of the anterior chamber and form there a red spot shaped like a crescent, whose lower edge is convex, known as hypo ema or hyphaemia M
- hypoh  ma m.**  
hypo ema, hyphaemia; effusion of blood into the anterior chamber of the eye; when it results from blows upon the eye, it is resorbed quickly, in general, with or without the use of cold local applications; but when it appears during glaucoma, it is more serious, by reason of the tendency to haemorrhage that it denotes L
- hypophtalmie f.**  
hypophthalmia; inflammation of the lower part of the eye, below the lower eyelid, or else of the lower eyelid itself L
- hypopyon m.**  
hypopyon, a purulent exudate that has collected in the lower part of the anterior chamber; when the cellular elements which pass into the aqueous humour are numerous, they fall into the lower angle of the anterior chamber and form there a yellowish white spot shaped like a crescent, whose lower edge is convex, known as a hypopyon M  
a word which may signify any collection of pus, and which has acquired the special sense of effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye; a hypopyon may

be traumatic in origin, like hypoæma, but most often it is a complication of ulcerous keratitis or of purulent iridochoroiditis L

**hyposcléral, ale**

hyposcleral M

**hyposphagme m.**

hyposphagma, effusion of blood under the conjunctiva, ecchymosis of the eye L

**hypotonie f.**

hypotonia, hypotonus, hypotony; diminution in ocular tension M

softening of the eyeball L

**hystérie oculaire f.**

ocular hysteria, reflex ocular troubles which do not really exist (amaurosis or amblyopia, disturbances in accomodation, photophobia, and blepharospasm) M

**hystérique** See: amaurose hystérique

amblyopie hystérique

blépharospasme hystérique

cécité hystérique

irritation oculaire hystérique

larmolement hystérique

ophtalmoplégie hystérique

ptosis pseudo-paralytique hystérique

**illusion d'optique f.**

optic illusion, an error of the sense of sight regarding the condition of bodies; it may be *natural*, as a mirage, or *artificial*, as the illusion produced by optic instruments which invert the image of objects L

**image consécutive f.**

after-image; light impression which persists upon the retina after the disappearance of the light which produced the excitation; if, after having looked at the sun or a brilliant flame, one quickly shuts his eyes, the latter still retain the image of the luminous body for a very short time L

**image rétinienne f.**

retinal image, the image formed upon the retina by exterior objects L

**images de Purkinje f.**

Purkinje-Sanson's images, a series of reflected images arising from the difference in the index of refraction of the cornea, the aqueous humour, the crystalline lens,

and the vitreous humour when the pupil is illuminated in a certain way; three or five images are seen very distinctly M

**images de Purkinje-Sanson f.**

Purkinje-Sanson's images; images given by the surface of the ocular media functioning as mirrors; in exploration of the eye, the pupil of the eye to be observed is previously dilated with belladonna and the patient is placed in a totally dark room; if the crystalline lens is not opaque, a candle placed a short distance away from the eye observed forms three images there; if the crystalline lens is opaque, the small inverted image furnished by the posterior concavity of the crystalline lens no longer exists, and there remain only the upright images formed upon the cornea and upon the anterior surface of the lens that has become opaque L

**images de Sanson f.**

Purkinje-Sanson's images, a series of reflected images arising from the difference in the index of refraction of the cornea, the aqueous humour, the crystalline lens, and the vitreous humour when the pupil is illuminated in a certain way; three or five images are seen very distinctly M

**impétigineux** See: conjonctivite impétigineuse  
kératite impétigineuse

**inclusion** See: conjonctivite à inclusions  
ophtalmie à inclusions

**inégalité pupillaire f.**

pupillary inequality M

**infantile** See: glaucome infantile

**inférieur** See: canal lacrymal inférieur  
conus inférieur  
cul-de-sac inférieur  
droit inférieur  
oblique inférieur de l'oeil  
paroi orbitaire inférieure  
paupière inférieure  
point lacrymal inférieur

**inférogyre** See: spasme des inférogyres

**inflammatoire** See: glaucome primitif inflammatoire

**infrasourcilier, ère**

infraseptociliary, referable to the region below the eyebrow M

**iniope m.**

iniops; double monster, which has two bodies joined above the umbilicus, and whose head, incompletely

- double, bears on one side a complete face and on the other side an imperfect eye, with one or two ears L
- injecté, ée**  
bloodshot (said of the conjunctiva) M  
See also: yeux injectés
- injection conjonctivale f.**  
a bloodshot condition of the conjunctiva M
- innominé** See: glande innominée  
tunique innominée
- intermittent** See: kératite névralgique intermittente
- interne** See: angle interne  
canthus interne  
capsule interne  
chalazion interne  
commissure interne  
corps genouillé interne  
droit interne  
oculo-musculaire interne  
ophtalmoplégie interne  
orgeolet interne
- interpupillaire**  
interpupillary M
- inter-sourcillier, ère**  
between the eyebrows B  
See also: espace inter-sourcillier
- interstitiel** See: cataracte interstitielle  
kératite interstitielle
- intra-oculaire**  
intraöcular, inside of the eye M  
See also: tension intra-oculaire
- intra-orbitaire**  
intraörbital, inside of the eyesocket M
- intus** See: orbito-intus-scléroticien
- inverse** See: astigmatisme inverse
- iridaréosis f.**  
iridareosis, atrophy of the iris L
- iridauxesis f.**  
iridauxesis, iridoncosis, hypertrophy of the iris L
- iridectomédialyse f.**  
iridectomedialysis; method of making an artificial pupil which consists in detaching and in excising a part of the periphery of the iris L
- iridectomie f.**  
iridectomy; excision of a part of the iris, used: 1—for establishing an artificial pupil; 2—as a preventive and curative measure in diseases of the eyeball where the ocular pressure is exaggerated (glaucoma, iridochoroi-



ditis); 3—as an accessory step in certain operations, particularly the de Graefe process for cataract, by means of linear extraction [capsulotomy] L

See also: couteaux à iridectomie

sclérecto-iridectomie

**iridectomie antiglaucomateuse f.**

antiglaucomatous iridectomy M

**iridectomie optique f.**

optic iridectomy M

**iridelcosis f.**

iridelcosis, ulceration of the iris L

**iridenclise f.** (Not *iridencleisis* in French)

iridencleisis; method of making an artificial pupil which consists in detaching a part of the periphery of the iris and in fastening the detached portion in the wound L

**iridérémie f.**

irideremia, congenital absence of the iris L

**iridésis f.**

iridesis, iridodesis; burying of the iris in a corneal incision L

**iridien, enne**

iridic, irinic, which belongs to the iris L

See also: hyperauxesis iridienne

pigment iridien

**iridique**

iridic, irinic, which concerns the iris L

**iridite f.**

iritis L

**irido-capsulotomie f.**

iridocapsulotomy M

**iridocèle f.**

iridocele; tumour of the iris; hernia of the iris through a wound or an ulcer of the cornea L

**irido-choroïdite f.**

iridochoroiditis; simultaneous inflammation of the iris and of the choroid, which often appears as a transformation and extension of a recurrent iritis or an earlier choroiditis, and whose development is influenced by syphilis, gout, and rheumatism L

**irido-choroïdite purulente f.**

purulent iridochoroiditis, ophthalmitis, phlegmon of the eye L

**irido-ciliaire**

iridociliary M

**iridocolobome m.**

iridocoloboma, coloboma iridis; fissure of the iris L

- irido-cornéen, enne**  
 iridocorneal M  
 See also: angle irido-cornéen
- iridocyclite f.**  
 iridocyclitis, the coëxistence of precipitates at the posterior surface of the cornea upon Descemet's membrane with signs of iritis M
- iridodésis f.**  
 iridodesis, iridesis; operation whose aim is to displace the pupil by fastening the iris to the cornea L
- iridodialyse f.**  
 iridodialysis, detachment of the iris from its insertion M  
 deglutination of part of the periphery of the iris, effected at its attachment to the ciliary ligament in order to produce an artificial pupil, situated at the edge of the cornea, between the ciliary ligament and the detached edge of the iris L
- iridodonesis f.**  
 iridodonesis; abnormal mobility of the iris in an anteroposterior direction; quivering of the iris (observed in dislocation of the crystalline lens, in regressive cataract, and aphakia) M
- iridoncose f.**  
 iridoncosis, iridauxesis, hypertrophy of the iris L
- iridoplégie f.**  
 iridoplegia; moderate dilatation of the pupil with almost complete immobility toward light stimuli and toward convergence, a state commonly following contusion of the eye; there are sometimes small tears starting from the edge of the iris and extending for some distance in the direction of the periphery of the iris M
- iridoptose f.**  
 iridoptosis, prolapse of the iris L
- iridorrhéxie f.**  
 iridorhexis; tearing of the iris, practised when this membrane is strongly attached to the crystalline lens by total posterior synechias L
- iridoschisma m.**  
 iridoschisma; division of the iris by congenital persistence of the aperture at the base of this membrane; the cleft is sometimes wide enough to simulate a hole L
- iridotomé dialyse f.**  
 iridotomedialysis; method of making an artificial pupil which consists in detaching and in excising a part of the periphery of the iris L

**iridotomie f.**

iridotomy; method of creating an artificial pupil which consists in making a single or multiple incision of the iris with a lancet cataract knife, a needle, or scissors, through the cornea or through the sclerotic L

See also: couteau à iridotomie

**irien, ienne**

referable to the iris; irinic, iridic M

See also: colobome irien

écran irien

enclavement irien

hétérochromie irienne

membrane irienne

nerfs iriens

paralyse irienne

prolapsus irien

sphincter irien

tuberculose irienne

**iris m.**

iris; circular membrane placed at the anterior part of the eyeball, in front of the crystalline lens, in the aqueous humour, where it forms a vertical partition which separates the two chambers; the middle part is pierced by an opening called *pupil* L

coloured part of the eye, circular membrane placed in front of the crystalline lens HDT

that coloured part of the eye which surrounds the pupil, and which sometimes presents circular and concentric nuances A

See also: colobome de l'iris

décollement de l'iris

hernie de l'iris

pince à iris

pincement de l'iris

**iris en tomate m.**

umbrella iris, funnel iris; forward projection of the iris (evinced in seclusion of the pupil) M

**irisopsie f.**

irisopsia; aberration of the sense of sight which makes light appear surrounded by coloured rings L

**iritique**

iridic, irinic, which concerns the iris L

**iritis f.**

iritis; inflammation of the iris, called serous or parenchymatous, depending on whether it is the surface or the body of the membrane which is inflamed L

**irrégulier** See: astigmatisme irrégulier

**irritation oculaire hystérique f.**

ocular irritation caused by hysteria; it is essentially characterised by irritation with slight vascularisation of the conjunctiva, without any other objective lesion; it most often follows a traumatism or a grave disease of one eye; it then attacks the second eye, which accounts for its classification under hysteria M

**isolé** See: ptosis isolé

**jaune** See: tache jaune

**Javal** See: ophtalmomètre de Javal  
ophtalmomètre de Javal-Schioetz

**Jellinek** See: signe de Jellinek

**jour** See: abat-jour  
abat-jour verts

**jumelles de théâtre f.**

operaglasses M

**juxtabulbaire**

juxtabulbar, next to the eyeball M

See also: névrite juxtabulbaire

**kératalgie f.**

keratalgia M

**kératalgie récidivante f.**

recurrent keratalgia; intermittent vesicular neuralgic keratitis; paroxysmal traumatic keratitis; this disease is essentially characterised by attacks of pain accompanying corneal lesions and recurring after several weeks of cure; its starting point is an insignificant ocular traumatism M

**kératectomie f.**

keratectomy, excision of a portion of the cornea L

**kératique**

which concerns the cornea, its diseases, and so forth L

**kératite f.**

keratitis, inflammation of the cornea M

See also: scléro-kératite

scléro-kératite tuberculeuse

**kératite à pneumocoques f.**

keratitis caused by pneumococci; it may have two distinct clinical aspects, serpiginous ulcer and atypic keratitis M



**kératite atypique f.**

atypic keratitis, a clinical aspect of keratitis caused by pneumococci; it differs from serpiginous ulcer only by the more marked tendency of the infiltration to reach the cornea and to bring about perforation M

**kératite d'Hutchinson f.**

Hutchinson's keratitis, interstitial keratitis of young persons with hereditary syphilis M

**kératite en grillage f.**

lattice keratitis, an extremely rare hereditary and familial disease characterised by opacities in the form of grillwork affecting the cornea and appearing after puberty M

**kératite filamenteuse f.**

keratitis characterised by the production of long and slender filaments that have developed at the expense of the epithelial layer of the cornea, more rarely of the bulbar conjunctiva, to which they adhere M

**kératite granuleuse f.**

granular keratitis, which may accompany trachoma M

**kératite hyperplasique f.**

hyperplastic keratitis, one aspect of leprous lesions of the cornea; it is characterised by an opalescence that augments in volume and presses back the anterior surface of the cornea M

**kératite impétigineuse f.**

keratitis referable to impetigo, phlyctenular keratitis M

**kératite interstitielle f.**

interstitial keratitis M

**kératite neuromparalytique f.**

neuromparalytic keratitis, which is essentially characterised clinically by anaesthesia of the ocular membranes and by ulceration of the cornea M

**kératite névralgique intermittente f.**

intermittent vesicular neuralgic keratitis, recurrent keratalgia, paroxysmal traumatic keratitis; this disease is essentially characterised by attacks of pain accompanying corneal lesions and recurring after several weeks of cure; its starting point is an insignificant ocular traumatism M

**kératite panneuse f.**

keratitis referable to pannus, trachomatous pannus M

**kératite parenchymateuse f.**

parenchymatous keratitis, interstitial keratitis M

**kératite phlycténulaire f.**

phlyctenular keratitis, keratitis referable to impetigo M

- kératite ponctuée f.**  
keratitis punctata, punctate keratitis M
- kératite punctiforme f.**  
keratitis punctata, punctate keratitis M
- kératite traumatique paroxystique f.**  
paroxysmal traumatic keratitis; intermittent vesicular neuralgic keratitis; recurrent keratalgia; this disease is essentially characterised by attacks of pain accompanying corneal lesions and recurring after several weeks of cure; its starting point is an insignificant ocular traumatism M
- kératocèle f.**  
keratocele, hernia of the cornea; small tumour formed by Descemet's membrane when it projects through an ulceration of the cornea L
- kératocône m.**  
keratoconus, characterised by a conic deformation of the cornea in which the deformation is more marked at the centre than at the periphery of this membrane; it most often begins between the ages of twelve and thirty M
- kératoglobe m.**  
keratoglobus, globular staphyloma, or globular cornea; distension of the cornea, which becomes hemispheric and generally remains transparent L
- kératoïde**  
keratoid, which resembles the cornea L
- kératomalacie f.**  
keratomalacia; softening of the cornea which ordinarily results from acute or chronic keratitis, but which sometimes appears very rapidly in lymphatic persons weakened by poverty and a bad diet; this softening is followed by staphyloma of the cornea L
- kératomycose f.**  
keratomycosis, corneal lesions produced by the penetration and the development of fungi in the substance of the cornea M  
keratomycosis is due to the development of an aspergillus in the cornea L
- kératonyxis f.**  
keratonyxis, lowering or crushing of the crystalline lens by means of a corneal incision L
- kératoplastie f.**  
keratoplasty, plastic surgery of the cornea M  
restoration of the cornea by heteroplasty, namely, by transposition of a healthy cornea of a calf or sheep to take the place of the altered cornea L

**kératoscopie** f.

keratotomy, examination of the cornea; pupilloscopy, retinoscopy, and skiascopy; determination of the static refraction of the eye by the play of the shadows that one observes when one throws light [through the pupil] on the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscopic mirror L

**kératoscopique**

keratoscopic, referable to keratotomy or to the keratoscope M

**kératotome** m.

keratome, keratotome, cataract knife; name given to various instruments for incising the clear cornea during the operation for cataract by extraction L

**kératotomie** f.

keratotomy; incision of the cornea pellucida; this name is given to the general process of cataract extraction by means of a corneal incision L

**kibisitome** m.

cystitome; instrument designed to open the capsule of the crystalline lens, in the operation of cataract by extraction L

**Knies** See: soudure de Knies

**kyste dermoïde** m.

dermoid cyst, the most frequent congenital affection of the region of the eyebrow, whose favourite site is the temporal termination of the eyebrow; a cyst containing tissues or appendages derived from the epiblast M

**kysteux** See: cataracte kysteuse

**kystitome** m.

cystitome, instrument designed to open the capsule of the crystalline lens in the operation of cataract L

**kystitomie** f.

the step in keratotomy which consists in opening the capsule of the crystalline lens L

**lac lacrymal** m.

lachrymal space; space between the caruncula lacrimalis and the inside of the edge of the eyelid, in which the tears accumulate before penetrating into the tear ducts L

**lacrymal, ale**

lachrymal, referable to tears M

See also: appareil lacrymal  
 artère lacrymale  
 atrésie lacrymale  
 canal lacrymal inférieur  
 canal lacrymal supérieur  
 canalicule lacrymal  
 caroncule lacrymale  
 conduit lacrymal  
 conduit naso-lacrymal  
 conjonctivite lacrymale à pneumocoques des  
 nouveau-nés  
 conjonctivite lacrymale à streptocoques  
 conjonctivite lacrymale du nouveau-né  
 dacryocystite lacrymale à streptocoques  
 écoulement lacrymal  
 éversion des points lacrymaux  
 fistule lacrymale  
 glande lacrymale  
 glande lacrymale orbitaire  
 glande lacrymale palpébrale  
 glandes lacrymales  
 glandes lacrymales orbitaires  
 gouttière lacrymale  
 grenouillette lacrymale  
 lac lacrymal  
 liquide lacrymal  
 nerf lacrymal  
 os lacrymal  
 péricystite lacrymale  
 péricystite lacrymale à streptocoques  
 point lacrymal  
 point lacrymal inférieur  
 point lacrymal supérieur  
 points lacrymaux  
 rétréci lacrymal  
 rétrécissement lacrymal  
 sac lacrymal  
 sonde à voies lacrymales  
 sporotrichose lacrymale  
 syphilis lacrymale  
 tuberculose lacrymale  
 tumeur lacrymale  
 voies lacrymales

**lacrymine f.**

synonym of *dacryolin*; the organic substance of tears,  
 which is not coagulated either by acids or by heat;



when it is evaporated slowly in the open air, it is converted into an insoluble yellow substance L

**lacrymogène**

which produces tears (poison gas) M

**lacrymule f.**

little tear HDT

**ladrerie f.**

disease caused by the pork tapeworm of man, *Taenia solium*; the disease was long confused with leprosy, which Lazarus is supposed to have had; the disease may necessitate enucleation of the eyeball when it develops in the posterior chamber; see also "cysticerque" L

**lagophthalmie f.**

lagophthalmos, lagophthalmia, hare's eye; malformation of the upper eyelid which prevents it from covering the eyeball, and which results from a paralysis of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids or from a retraction of the upper eyelid which itself follows a wound, a burn, a tumour, or a swelling of the conjunctiva L  
retraction of the upper eyelid which prevents it from entirely covering the eye HDT

disease of the eyelids, which are so retracted that the eye remains open during sleep, as in rabbits A

**lagophthalmos m.**

lagophthalmos, lagophthalmus, hare's eye M

**lagophthalmos paralytique m.**

paralytic lagophthalmos, lack of occlusion resulting from paralysis of the orbicular muscle M

**laiteux** See: cataracte laiteuse

**lame criblée f.**

lamina cribrosa sclerae M

**lamellaire** See: cataracte lamellaire

**lames cornéennes f.**

the layers of the cornea M

**larme f.**

tear; excretory humour which lubricates the eyeball and facilitates its movement in the orbit L

drop of limpid humour which starts from the eye as the result of a strong impression, whether physical or moral A

See also: essuyer ses larmes

réservoir des larmes

sécrétion des larmes

- larmier m.**  
 angle of the eye in which the lachrymal gland is found HDT  
 a term of drawing, said of the angle of the eye which is closest to the nose and in which the tears form A
- larmières f.**  
 apertures below the eyes of the stag, from which escapes a yellow liquor termed "stag's tears"; some persons say "larmiers" A
- larmiers m.**  
 parts which, in the horse, represent man's temples A
- larmolement m.**  
 lachrymation, reflux of the lachrymal liquid onto the cheek M
- larmolement émotif m.**  
 weeping caused by strong emotion, pain, or a neuro-pathic state M
- larmolement hystérique m.**  
 weeping caused by hysteria M
- larmoyant, ante**  
 referable to lachrymation; weeping, running, watery, in tears; which makes tears flow M
- larmoyer**  
 to weep, to shed tears, to cry, to run, to water M  
 to have tears continually in the eyes HDT  
 to weep, to shed tears (familiar) A
- latent** See: hypermétropie latente  
 strabisme latent
- latéral** See: déviation oculaire latérale  
 éclairage latéral
- latéralité** See: crise oculogyre de latéralité
- latéropulsion oculaire f.**  
 parablepsia, ocular lateropulsion, part of ocular bradykinesia [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- lenticône m.**  
 lenticonus M  
 special deformation of the crystalline lens L
- lenticône antérieur m.**  
 anterior lenticonus (much rarer than posterior lenticonus) M
- lenticône postérieur m.**  
 posterior lenticonus M
- lenticulaire** See: capsulo-lenticulaire  
 cataracte capsulo-lenticulaire  
 ganglion lenticulaire

- lentille** f.  
 crystalline lens; lens M  
 in terms of dioptrics, said of a lens cut in the form of a  
 lentil A  
 See also: télescope à lentilles
- lentille aplanétique** f.  
 aplanatic lens, where no aberration of sphericity occurs HDT  
 lens composed of flint glass and of crown glass, so constructed as to prevent any aberration of sphericity L
- lentille astigmatique** f.  
 astigmatic lens; glass taken from a cylindric surface and cut so as to reestablish the equilibrium between the unequal meridians of the eye affected with astigmatism; lens whose refringent surface is cylindric, and which is designed to correct astigmatism L
- lentille cristalline** f.  
 crystalline lens; the transparent lenticular body situated in the eyeball, behind the pupil, and designed to refract the rays of light to make them converge upon the retina HDT
- lentite** f.  
 lentitis, name given to a pretended inflammation of the crystalline lens, which does not exist L
- lépreux** See: blépharite lépreuse
- leucémique** See: rétinite leucémique
- leucite** f.  
 leucitis, sclerotitis, scleritis L
- leucoma** m.  
 leukoma, albugo, opacity of the cornea L
- leucoma gerontoxon** m.  
 arcus senilis L
- leucome** m.  
 leukoma, opacity of the whole depth of the cornea M  
 leukoma, albugo, opacity of the cornea L
- leucome central** m.  
 central leukoma M
- lièvre** See: oeil-de-lièvre
- ligament pectiné** m.  
 ligamentum pectinatum iridis M
- limbe scléro-cornéen** m.  
 sclerocorneal limbus M
- limbique** See: scléro-limbique
- lipome sous-conjonctival** m.  
 subconjunctival lipoma, a congenital affection of the conjunctiva M

- lippitude** f.  
lippitude, bleareyedness; bleared condition of the eyelids due to a superabundant secretion of the sebaceous humour furnished by the Meibomian glands; it is a symptom of blepharitis L  
state of one who has seborrhoeic eyes HDT
- liquide** See: cataracte liquide
- liquide lacrymal** m.  
tears M
- lithiase** f.  
lithiasis, formation of calcareous concretions in the tissue of the eyelids HDT
- lithiase conjonctivale** f.  
lithiasis conjunctivae; a hard conjunctival concretion composed of a hyalin mass (not true lithiasis) M
- littéral** See: cécité littérale
- long** See: avoir la vue longue  
lunette de longue vue  
nerfs ciliaires longs  
vue longue
- longue-vue** f.  
glasses with which one sees remote objects; glass which makes objects appear close HDT  
See also: lunette de longue vue
- lorgner**  
to look at objects or persons through a lorgnette HDT
- lorgnette** f.  
operaglass; small portable glass for viewing remote objects, either single or double, used principally at the theatre HDT  
lorgnette, small glass for seeing objects not far away A  
See also: lunettes-lorgnettes
- lorgnettes de théâtre** f.  
operaglass M
- lorgnon** m.  
monocle; small glass with a single lens, usually worn suspended on a ribbon A  
eyeglass; a lens concave for nearsighted persons and convex for farsighted persons; sort of glass without sidearms, either single (monocle) or double (binocle); when double, it is held before the eyes by a small handle (binocle) or by a spring grasping the nose (pince-nez) HDT
- loriot** See: compère-loriot
- louche**  
s. a crosseyed person HDT



- a. strabismic, crosseyed, squinteyed, whose two eyes do not look in the same direction HDT  
said of an individual affected with strabismus L  
whose eyes look in different directions; said also of the eyes themselves and of the gaze A  
See also: vue louche
- loucher**  
to squint, to have eyes which do not look in the same direction, to be crosseyed HDT
- loucherie** f.  
state of a person who is crosseyed HDT
- louchette** f.  
spectacles for the correction of strabismus M  
apparatus for those with strabismus, consisting in covering the stronger eye temporarily so that the other, obliged to act alone, will grow strong HDT
- louchon** m. and f.  
one who is crosseyed HDT
- loupe** f.  
biconvex lens which serves to enlarge objects HDT  
lens L
- luire**  
to shine, to gleam, to appear luminous, to have luminous reflections HDT
- lumière** f.  
light HDT  
See also: privé de la lumière
- lumière éclatante** f.  
brilliant, glaring light HDT
- luminaire** m.  
eyes (said in pleasantry) HDT
- lumineux** See: sensibilité lumineuse
- lunatique** See: cheval lunatique
- lunetier** m.  
maker or seller of spectacles; one who wears glasses (said in pleasantry) HDT
- lunetière** f.  
Same as preceding entry
- lunette** f.  
spectacles, glasses HDT  
instrument composed of one or of several lenses, cut in such a way as to make objects appear larger than they do to the naked eye, or to render vision more distinct A  
See also: arcade d'une lunette  
champ d'une lunette

**lunette achromatique f.**

achromatic lens, lens which allows one to see objects without any foreign colour A

**lunette d'approche f.**

glass which makes objects appear close HDT  
glass which magnifies objects or makes them appear closer A

**lunette de longue vue f.**

glasses with which one sees remote objects; glass which makes objects appear close HDT  
glass which magnifies objects or makes them appear closer A

**lunette panoptique f.**

panoptic spectacles; spectacles with an ordinary frame, in which, instead of lenses, there are two plates or discs of blackened copper with a horizontal slit covered by a movable plate; in the centre is a hole the size of a pin-point through which light reaches the retina; by keeping the two holes 8 to 10 millimetres apart, normal vision is no longer limited to short distances; farsighted persons enjoy the same privilege and distinguish the closest and the smallest objects; nearsighted persons also have the advantage of clearly distinguishing remote objects L

**lunetterie f.**

the manufacture of spectacles M

**lunettes f.**

spectacles, eyeglasses, glasses M  
two spectacle lenses assembled in the same frame in such a way as to be able to be placed in front of the two eyes A

See also: chausser ses lunettes  
conserver ses lunettes  
eczéma en lunettes  
mettre des lunettes  
monture de lunettes  
paire de lunettes  
verres de lunettes

**lunettes de cheval f.**

blindings, circular pieces of felt placed over the eyes of a timid horse HDT

**lunettes d'essai f.**

spectacle frame used for the reading of test types M

**lunettes de myope f.**

spectacles having concave lenses, for use by nearsighted persons HDT

**lunettes de presbyte f.**  
spectacles having convex lenses, for use by farsighted persons HDT

**lunettes sténopéïques f.**  
stenopaëic glasses (for use in keratoconus) M

**lunettes-lorgnettes f.**  
spectacles in the form of a lorgnette, used for viewing remote objects M

**lunettier m.**  
maker or seller of spectacles HDT

**lupus conjunctival m.**  
lupus of the conjunctiva M

**lusciosité f.**  
synonym of myopia L

**lutea centralis f.**  
yellow spot, macula flava; it is located inside of the papilla and occupies the optic centre of the eye; in form it is oval, transverse; it is at most 3 millimetres long; its centre is sunken (foramen caecum, fovea centralis) and has wrongly been considered as a veritable hole (foramen centrale Soemmeringii) L

**luxation du cristallin f.**  
dislocation of the crystalline lens; it consists in any displacement of this organ after the total or partial rupture of its adhesions L

**macropie f.**  
macropia, macropsia; disturbance of the accomodation which causes objects to appear larger than they are in reality L

**macropsie f.**  
Same as preceding entry

**macroscopique**  
macroscopic, said of that which is visible with the naked eye, as opposed to microscopic L

**macula f.**  
macula; Latin word signifying *spot*, and kept in anatomy to designate a very limited region of the retina; lutea centralis, a yellow spot inside of the papilla, occupying the optic centre of the eye, oval, at most 3 millimetres long; its centre is sunken L

**macula flava f.**  
yellow spot, lutea centralis; it is located inside of the papilla and occupies the optic centre of the eye; in form

it is oval, transverse; it is at most 3 millimetres long; its centre is sunken (foramen caecum, fovea centralis) and has wrongly been considered as a veritable hole (foramen centrale Soemmeringii) L

**maculaire**

referable to the macula lutea M

See also: choroidite maculaire

colobome maculaire

rétinite maculaire atrophique

**madarose f.**

madarosis; falling of hairs, and particularly of the eyelashes; ciliary blepharitis L

**Maddox** See: baguette de Maddox

**main** See: face-à-main

**mal** See: avoir mal aux yeux

**malade cataracté m.**

a patient with cataract HDT

**maladie de Basedow f.**

exophthalmic goitre M

**maladie de Donders f.**

Donders's disease, Donders's glaucoma, simple atrophic glaucoma L

**maladie de Graves f.**

exophthalmic goitre, Graves's disease M

**maladie de Mickulicz f.**

Mikulicz's disease, painless hypertrophy of both the lachrymal glands and the salivary glands [Morax incorrectly spells Mikulicz with an additional c: Mickulicz] M

**maladie de Möbius f.**

Moebius's disease; ophthalmoplegic migraine, recurrent periodic oculomotor paralysis; syndrome characterised by attacks of migraine during several days, and followed by paralysis of the third pair of cranial nerves (ptosis, external strabismus, diplopia, paralysis of the accommodation, pupillary dilatation); this paralysis, temporary at first, persists in proportion as the attacks are repeated, and may even become complete and permanent L

**malin, igne** See: encanthis maligne

**manifeste** See: hypermétropie manifeste

**marge ciliaire f.**

ciliary margin M

**marginal** See: chalazion marginal  
tarsite marginale



- marginoplastie f.**  
marginoplasty, plastic surgery of the margin of the eyelid M  
See also: tarso-marginoplastie
- Mariotte** See: tache de Mariotte
- massué** See: bacille massué de Weeks
- mécanique** See: strabisme mécanique
- mégolocornée f.**  
megalocornea, exaggerated development of the cornea; it is observed in infantile glaucoma M
- mégalophthalmie f.**  
megalophthalmus, increased volume of the eye; it is observed in infantile glaucoma M  
congenital anomaly of the eyeball consisting in a general enlargement of all its diameters L
- mégalopsie f.**  
megalopsia, macropia, macropsia; visual disturbance which makes objects appear larger than they are L
- meibomien, ienne**  
Meibomian, which concerns the glands of Meibomius L  
See also: acné meibomienne  
adénite meibomienne  
orgeolet meibomien
- Meibomius** See: glande de Meibomius
- mélanine f.**  
melanin, black pigment of the eye, inter alia L
- membrane albuginée de l'oeil f.**  
sclerotic A
- membrane capsulo-pupillaire f.**  
capsulopupillary membrane, a portion of the pupillary membrane extending from the point where the branches of the capsular artery meet it to the circumference of the pupil; it is not a special membrane, rather it is constituted by capillaries that are elongated without being joined together L
- membrane choroïde f.**  
choroid, chorioid; the internal membrane, covered with a black substance (pigment), which lines the eye HDT  
middle membrane of the eye, situated between the sclerotic and the retina; in back it has an opening for the passage of the optic nerve; in front it continues with the iris L
- membrane clignotante f.**  
third eyelid; semitransparent membrane which, in birds, is placed vertically at the inner angle of the eye, between the eyeball and the eyelids, and which the animal draws at will like a curtain to protect itself from

the light; in human beings the winking membrane is represented by the *plica semilunaris conjunctivae* L membrane which, in certain animals—such as birds, cats, et cetera—, is placed between the eyeball and the eyelids, and which they extend in front of their pupil at will, in order to protect themselves from too strong a light A

**membrane de Demours f.**

Demours's membrane, *membrana Descemeti*, Descemet's membrane L

**membrane de Descemet f.**

*membrana Descemeti*, Descemet's membrane M

**membrane de l'humeur aqueuse f.**

*membrana Descemeti*, Descemet's membrane L

**membrane de Ruysch f.**

Ruysch's membrane, Ruyschian membrane, *lamina choriocapillaris* L

**membrane hyaloïde f.**

hyaloid membrane, the envelope of the vitreous humour; it was long believed that the vitreous humour was surrounded by a membrane, but in reality it has no distinct membrane, only a condensation of the peripheral layers L

**membrane hydatoïde f.**

*membrana Descemeti*, Descemet's membrane L

**membrane irienne f.**

iris M

**membrane nyctitante f.**

third eyelid; semitransparent membrane which, in birds, is placed vertically at the inner angle of the eye, between the eyeball and the eyelid, and which the animal draws at will like a curtain to protect itself from the light; in human beings the winking membrane is represented by the *plica semilunaris conjunctivae* L

**membrane postérieure f.**

*membrana Descemeti*, Descemet's membrane L

**membrane pupillaire f.**

pupillary membrane, membrane which closes the pupil in the foetus A

very vascular fine membrane which closes the pupil during a great part of intrauterine life and disappears toward the seventh month of pregnancy, by atrophy and resorption from the centre to the circumference; it is formed of an amorphous or barely streaked substance, transparent, firm, traversed by a fine-meshed network of capillaries all with a single tunic and with longitudinal nuclei L

**membrane vitrée f.**

membrana Descemeti, Descemet's membrane L

**membrane vitreuse f.**

membrana Descemeti, Descemet's membrane L

**membranine f.**

membranin; name given by Mörner to the substance which forms the capsule of the crystalline lens; this substance, of an albuminoid nature, is insoluble in water, salt solutions, and diluted acids; it does not presumably belong in any of the known groups L.

**même** See: diplopie de même nom

**méningo-encéphalocèle f.**

meningoencephalocele, hernial protrusion of the brain and meninges; a very rare congenital affection causing pronounced deformation of the eyebrow; its habitual site is the internal and upper angle of the eyesocket; it results from a hernia of the dura mater with or without cerebral substance M

**méridien de l'oeil m.**

meridian of the eye, any plane which passes through the optic axis L

**mésophryon m.**

mesophryon, glabella, glabellum; the part of the face lying between the two eyebrows L

**mésoroptre accomodatif m.**

mesopter of accomodation, field of accomodation, scale of accomodation; distance, varying with the individual and the size of the objects, over which the objects are seen distinctly and without fatigue L

**mésoroptre musculaire m.**

muscular mesopter; greater or less degree of contraction of the internal rectus muscles of the eye which causes the variable interval that separates the two pupils during accomodation, from the almost parallel state of the optic axes in long distance vision to the most considerable degree of convergence required for examining small and near objects, especially in near-sighted persons L

**métallique** See: taches métalliques de la cornée

**métamorphopsie f.**

metamorphopsia, apparent deformation of objects viewed M

defect in vision which causes objects to appear changed in their form or in their size; it is an optic illusion L



ophthalmoplegic migraine, called also recurrent or periodic oculomotor paralysis, and neuralgia with periodically returning ocular paralysis; it really concerns



neither migraine nor ophthalmoplegia, but pain and oculomotor disturbances in connection with a simultaneous lesion of the trigeminus nerve and of the third cranial nerve M

syndrome characterised by attacks of migraine during several days, and followed by paralysis of the third pair of cranial nerves (ptosis, external strabismus, diplopia, paralysis of the accommodation, pupillary dilatation); this paralysis, temporary at first, persists in proportion as the attacks are repeated, and may even become complete and permanent L

**Mikulicz** See: maladie de Mickulicz

**milieux oculaires** m.

ocular media M

**millet** m.

milium; by analogy with millet seeds, the name given to small cysts formed by distension of the sebaceous glands of the hair follicles of the down of the eyelids; the cysts raise the fine skin of this region L

**milphose** f.

milphosis, milphae; falling of the eyelashes without disease of the eyelids L

**mirer**

to sight HDT

**mitte** f.

eye disease caused by vapours from latrines HDT  
effluvium latrinarum; vernacular term for the gas which is exhaled from latrines and for the inflammation of the conjunctivae which it causes L

**mixte** See: astigmatisme mixte

cataracte mixte

nystagmus mixte

**Möbius** See: maladie de Möbius

signe de Moebius

**monoblepsie** f.

monoblepsia, eye disease in which vision is distinct for each eye and confused with both eyes HDT

**monochromatique** See: verres monochromatiques

**monocle** m.

monocle, small glass for but one eye; a person who has but one eye; in surgery, monocus, a crossed bandage for keeping a local application upon one of the eyes, from 4 to 6 metres long L

monocle; bandage covering one eye M

single eyeglass; one who has but one eye (archaic) HDT

**monoculaire**

monocular, uniocular, pertaining to or affecting but one eye, one-eyed M

concerning but one of the two eyes L

See also: diplopie monoculaire

vision monoculaire

**monoculiste m. and f.**

a person with only one eye (archaic) HDT

**monolatéral** See: strabisme monolatéral

**monophtalme a. and s.**

synonym of "monocle", q. v. L

**monopse a. and s.**

who has but one eye L

**monopsie f.**

monopsia; monstrosity which consists in the presence of a single eye; sometimes both eyes are together in one eyesocket; sometimes there are two eyesockets very close together and communicating because no ethmoid septum exists; monsters of this type are classed as cyclocephalians L

**monture de lunettes f.**

spectacle frame M

**monture d'essai f.**

spectacle frame (used for the reading of test types) M

**Morax** See: bacille de Morax

**morbilleux** See: blépharo-conjonctivite morbillieuse

**morgagnien** See: cataracte morgagnienne

**moteur** See: nerf moteur oculaire externe

nerf oculo-moteur commun

nerf oculo-moteur externe

oculo-moteur

oculo-moteur commun

oculo-moteur externe

paralysie oculo-motrice

paralysie oculo-motrice périodique récidivante  
réflexe photomoteur

**moteur oculaire commun m.**

third cranial nerve, oculomotor nerve M

See also: nerf moteur oculaire commun

**moteur oculaire externe m.**

sixth cranial nerve L

See also: nerf moteur oculaire externe

**mou, molle** See: cataracte demi-molle

cataracte molle

**mouche f.**

coloured point which seems to pass before the eyes in certain eye diseases HDT

**mouche volante f.**

muscae volitantes, myiodesopsia, myodesopsia, black specks seen in front of the eye M

**mouches volantes f.**

muscae volitantes, myiodesopsia, myodesopsia, black specks seen in front of the eye M

muscae volantes, myiodopsia; phenomenon characterised by the perception of subjective images, spots, filaments, points—brilliant and coloured or dark (muscae volantes)—, which sometimes pass before the eyes during examination with a microscope, or when one looks through a pinhole in a card after looking at a brilliantly lighted object L

**muco-purulent** See: conjonctivite muco-purulente

**mûr** See: cataracte mûre

**muscle** See: section du muscle ciliaire

**muscle ciliaire m.**

ciliary muscle; soft, grayish ring, 6 to 7 millimetres in width, at the internal surface of the sclerotic, immediately behind its junction with the cornea; it has the form of an elongated triangle; it is the active organ of accommodation L

See also: section du muscle ciliaire

**muscle corrugateur m.**

corrugator supercilii, the muscle whose contraction wrinkles the eyebrow HDT

**muscle de Horner m.**

Horner's muscle; small muscular bundle depending on the orbicular of the eyelids, described as a distinct muscle by Horner; paralysis of Horner's muscle, in facial paralysis, is the cause of epiphora; muscle which lies back of each of the tear ducts, and which adheres to them as well as to the reflexed tendon of the orbicular of the eyelids; these muscles, which are parallel to the tear ducts throughout their length, contract and make the two ends of the ducts come closer together, diminish their calibre, and thus transport the tears toward the corresponding lachrymal sac L

**muscle droit supérieur m.**

rectus superior muscle M

**muscle humble m.**

humble muscle, name given in former times to the rectus inferior of the eye because it lowers the eyeball L

**muscle orbiculaire m.**

orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, placed at the edge of the eyesocket HDT

**muscle pathétique m.**

superior oblique muscle of the eye, obliquus superior muscle; this muscle turns the eyeball upward and outward L

**muscle sourcilier m.**

frontosuperciliary muscle L

**muscles accomodateurs m.**

muscles of accomodation, ciliary muscles L

**muscles oculogyres m.**

oculogyric muscles, muscles that rotate the eye B

**musculaire** See: mésoptre musculaire

oculo-musculaire

oculo-musculaire externe

oculo-musculaire interne

**musical** See: alexie musicale

cécité musicale

**mydriase f.**

mydriasis, extreme dilatation of one pupil or of both pupils M

abnormal and permanent dilatation of the pupil, with persistent immobility of the iris L

**mydriatique**

a. mydriatic, producing mydriasis M

which concerns mydriasis, afflicted with mydriasis L

m. mydriatic M

drug which produces mydriasis (belladonna, atropine) L

**myiocéphale m.**

myiocephalon, myiocephalum; staphyloma in which the iris, caught in an accidental opening of the cornea, forms a very small rounded and blackish tumour like a fly's head L

**myiodopsie f.**

myiodopsia, muscae volantes; phenomenon characterised by the perception of subjective images, spots, filaments, points — brilliant and coloured or dark (muscae volantes)—, which sometimes pass before the eyes during examination with a microscope, or when one looks through a pinhole in a card after looking at a brilliantly lighted object L

**myocéphale m.** (L) See: myiocéphale

**myodésopsie f.**

myiodesopsia, myodesopsia, muscae volitantes, black specks seen in front of the eye M

Littre points out that this word is badly formed and should be "myiodopsie", q. v.



**myomètre m.**

myometer, ophthalmotrope; instrument designed by Ruete for measuring the shortening of the muscles of the eye in cases of strabismus L

**myope**

a. myopic, nearsighted, afflicted with myopia L

s. a person with myopia M

myope, a nearsighted person HDT

a man or woman who is very nearsighted and who cannot see remote objects without the aid of a concave lens A

See also: lunettes de myope

**myopie f.**

myopia, nearsightedness M

state of those who are nearsighted A

state of the eye in which the light rays parallel to the axis meet before they reach the retina — instead of forming their focus on the retina—because of an elongation of the optic axis; clinically, myopia is characterised by inability to see distant objects distinctly, by clear and distinct perception of objects close at hand, and by the immediate improvement in vision given by interposing concave lenses between the eye and the objects previously seen confusedly L

**myopie axiale f.**

axial myopia, exaggeration of the anteroposterior axis of the eye; excess of refraction due to the length of the eye M

**myopie cristallinienne f.**

lenticular myopia M

**myopie du travail f.**

acquired myopia resulting from excessive study M

**myopie forte f.**

high myopia M

**myopie scolaire f.**

acquired myopia which develops during study at school; "school" myopia M

**myopique**

myopic, nearsighted M

which concerns myopia L

See also: astigmatisme myopique

astigmatisme myopique composé

astigmatisme myopique simple

choroidite myopique

croissant myopique

**myo-presbyte**

- a. referable to one who is affected with myopia in one eye and with presbyopia in the other
- m. one who is affected with myopia in one eye and with presbyopia in the other L

**myopsie f.**

said for "myiodopsie", q. v. L

**myose f.**

myosis; permanent stricture of the pupil, with more or less marked immobility, the opposite of mydriasis; it is found in inflammations of the iris L

**myosis f. (L) See: myose**

**myosis m. (Morax wrongly gives the gender as masculine; it should be feminine)**

myosis, extreme contraction of one pupil or of both pupils M

**myotique**

- a. myotic, producing myosis M
- m. myotic, drug causing pupillary contraction or myosis (morphine, eserine) L

**naevi pigmentaires m.**

naevi pigmentosi, small accumulations of pigment at the surface of the iris forming one or several brownish spots M

**naissance See: être aveugle de naissance**

**nasal See: canal nasal**

égout nasal

**naso-lacrymal, ale**

nasolachrymal W

See also: conduit naso-lacrymal

**né See: aveugle né**

conjonctivite des nouveau-nés

conjonctivite lacrymale à pneumocoques des nouveau-nés

conjonctivite lacrymale du nouveau-né

conjonctivite non gonococcique du nouveau-né

ophtalmie des nouveau-nés

ophtalmie purulente des nouveau-nés

pseudo-conjonctivite du nouveau-né

**nécrose palpébrale f.**

palpebral necrosis, a complication of erysipelas of the eyelids M

**négatif See: verre négatif**

**neige See: ophtalmie des neiges**

**néomembraneux** See: cataracte néomembraneuse

**néphélium** m.

nephelion, nephelium; small spot which is located in the external layer of the cornea, and which allows the light rays to pass as if through a cloud; most often it consists in a cloud of fine fatty granulations; it has no vascular injection and yields to astringent collyria containing zinc sulphate, to insufflations of calomel powder, of sodium sulphate, and of bismuth subnitrate; sometimes it has sufficed to touch the cornea with fused silver nitrate several times in succession at intervals of four or five days L

superficial opacity of the cornea, nubecula M

**nerf** See: atrophie du nerf optique

axe du nerf optique

bandelette des nerfs optiques

excavation des nerfs optiques

**nerf abducteur** m.

external oculomotor nerve L

**nerf lacrymal** m.

lachrymal nerve; branch of Willis's ophthalmic nerve, which penetrates into the eyesocket through the highest part of the sphenoid fissure, traverses the lachrymal gland, in which it leaves many branches, and ends in the upper eyelid where its external third joins its two internal thirds L

**nerf moteur oculaire externe** m.

sixth cranial nerve L

**nerf oculo-moteur commun** m.

oculomotor nerve, third cranial nerve M

**nerf oculo-moteur externe** m.

sixth cranial nerve M

**nerf ophtalmique de Willis** m.

ophthalmic nerve of Willis, one of the three large branches leaving the gasserian ganglion; it penetrates into the outer wall of the sinus cavernosus, at the anterior end of which it divides into three branches—nasal, frontal, and lachrymal—endowing the upper eyelid, the conjunctiva, and the lachrymal gland with sensitiveness L

**nerf optique** m.

optic nerve; it is divided into two segments, the anterior or juxtabulbar segment and the posterior segment M

See also: atrophie du nerf optique

axe du nerf optique

excavation atrophique du nerf optique

- nerf orbitaire m.**  
orbital nerve, branch of the superior maxillary nerve L
- nerf palpébro-frontal m.**  
frontal nerve, palpebrofrontal nerve; the largest of the three branches furnished by the ophthalmic nerve L
- nerf pathétique m.**  
patheticus nerve, fourth cranial nerve M  
it terminates in the obliquus superior muscle and governs its action on the eye L
- nerfs ciliaires m.**  
ciliary nerves, iridic nerves; a variable number of nerves originating in the nasal nerve and in the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion; they are united in two bundles which pierce the sclerotic near the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye; they become lost in the ciliary muscle, the iris, and the conjunctiva L
- nerfs ciliaires courts m.**  
short ciliary nerves; those ciliary or iridic nerves which originate in the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion L
- nerfs ciliaires directs m.**  
long ciliary nerves, direct ciliary nerves; those ciliary or iridic nerves which originate in the nasal nerve L
- nerfs ciliaires longs m.**  
Same as preceding entry
- nerfs cornéens m.**  
corneal nerves M
- nerfs iriens m.**  
ciliary nerves, iridic nerves; a variable number of nerves originating in the nasal nerve and in the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion; they are united in two bundles which pierce the sclerotic near the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye; they become lost in the ciliary muscle, the iris, and the conjunctiva L
- nerfs optiques m.**  
optic nerves L  
See also: bandelette des nerfs optiques
- nerveux** See: asthénopie nerveuse
- neurasthénie oculaire f.**  
ocular neurasthenia, nervous asthenopia, the chief symptoms of which are pain and fatigue M
- neuromyolytique** See: kératite neuromyolytique
- névralgique** See: kératite névralgique intermittente
- névrite juxtabulbaire f.**  
juxtabulbar neuritis M
- névrite nicotino-alcoolique f.**  
toxic amblyopia, nicotinoalcoholic amblyopia; a toxic



disease of the optic nerve caused by the use of tobacco and alcohol M

**névrite oedémateuse f.**

oedematous neuritis, papillary stasis, choked disc, papilloedema, "Stauungspapille"; an aspect—most often bilateral—in which the papillae are oedematous and the venous vessels of the retina are dilated as the result of an intracranial disturbance [such as pressure] M

**névrite optique f.**

optic neuritis, papillitis, lesions of the anterior segment of the optic nerve, inflammation of the optic nerve M

**névrite optique oxycéphalique f.**

oxycephalic optic neuritis; an affection of the optic nerve essentially characterised by tower skull or oxycephaly; it most often leads to blindness M

**névrite rétrobulbaire f.**

retrobulbar neuritis, central scotomata for colours; diseases of the posterior segment of the optic nerve M

**névropathique** See: *asthénopie névropathique*

**nez** See: *pince-nez*

**nicotino-alcoolique** See: *amblyopie nicotino-alcoolique*  
*névrite nicotino-alcoolique*

**nictation f.**

winking, nictitation, nictation; rapid and repeated winking; involuntary movement by which the eyelids open and close continually and rapidly; sometimes it is merely a rapid succession of untimely tremblings of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids L

**nictitation f.** (L) See: *nictation*

**nocturne** See: *vue nocturne*

**noir** See: *cataracte noire*

**nom** See: *diplopie de même nom*

**non** See: *cataracte non adhérente*

*conjonctivite non gonococcique du nouveau-né*

**nouveau-né** See: *conjonctivite des nouveau-nés*

*conjonctivite lacrymale à pneumocoques des nouveau-nés*

*conjonctivite lacrymale du nouveau-né*

*conjonctivite non gonococcique du nouveau-né*

*ophtalmie des nouveau-nés*

*ophtalmie purulente des nouveau-nés*

*pseudo-conjonctivite du nouveau-né*

**noyau** See: *fibre à noyaux*

**nu** See: *à l'oeil nu*  
*oeil nu*

**nuage** m.

nephelium and muscae volitantes L

**nubécule** f.

nubecula, spot in the external layers of the cornea, which makes one see objects as if through a cloud HDT  
nephelion, nephelium; small spot which is located in the external layer of the cornea, and which allows the light rays to pass as if through a cloud; most often it consists in a cloud of fine fatty granulations; it has no vascular injection and yields to astringent collyria containing zinc sulphate, to insufflations of calomel powder, of sodium sulphate, and of bismuth subnitrate; sometimes it has sufficed to touch the cornea with fused silver nitrate several times in succession at intervals of four or five days L

**nucléaire** See: cataracte nucléaire

ophtalmoplégie nucléaire

**nyctalope** m. and f.

nyctalope, one afflicted with nyctalopia, one who distinguishes objects only in obscurity HDT  
a man or woman who sees better by night than by day A

**nyctalopie** f.

nyctalopia, state of a nyctalope HDT  
eye disease which keeps one from seeing as well in the daytime as at night A  
disease characterised by the patient's power to distinguish objects in a dim light or at night, whereas he cannot bear daylight; this was the sense in which Hippocrates and Galen used *νυκτάλωψ* and *νυκταλωπία*; but some physicians, and especially many lexicographers, by deriving the word from *νύξ* = night + *ἄλαος* = blind + *ᾠψ* = eye, claimed that this word signified inability to see at night, night blindness, or what is called *hemeralopia*. This interpretation and this etymology are rightly rejected. Nyctalopia is often caused by the extreme sensitiveness of the retina or of the iris, whence pupillary stricture results; it may also be the result of material obstacles to the arrival of the light rays at the fundus oculi, as the existence of an albugo upon the cornea, of central opacity of the crystalline lens or of its capsule, or of deficient pigmentation of the choroid L

**nyctation** f. (L) See: nictation

**nyctitant, ante**

which winks L

See also: membrane nyctitante

**nyctitation** f. (L) See: nictation

**nyctotyphlose** f.

nyctotyphlosis, caecitas nocturna, night blindness;  
synonym of *héméralopie* L

**nystagme** m.

nystagmus; spasmodic winking of the eyelids which resembles that of a person with an overpowering desire to sleep and making vain efforts to keep awake L

**nystagme de l'oeil** m.

nystagmus of the eye; oscillation of the eyeball about its horizontal or vertical axis, which is sometimes symptomatic of a lesion of the brain or of the upper part of the spinal cord; it is often accompanied by disturbances in refraction or by lesions of the internal membranes of the eye L

**nystagmiforme**

nystagmiform, referable to nystagmus M  
See also: oscillations nystagmiformes

**nystagmus** m.

nystagmus; spasmodic winking of the eyelids which resembles that of a person with an overpowering desire to sleep and making vain efforts to keep awake L

**nystagmus acquis** m.

acquired nystagmus, that which appears a certain time after birth M

**nystagmus auriculaire** m.

aural nystagmus, labyrinthine nystagmus M

**nystagmus congénital** m.

congenital nystagmus M

**nystagmus des houilleurs** m.

miners' nystagmus, a special form of ocular trembling observed in miners M

**nystagmus mixte** m.

mixed nystagmus, said if the trembling is lateral and rotatory at the same time M

**nystagmus oscillatoire** m.

oscillating nystagmus, in which the oscillation of the corneas in the palpebral aperture occurs horizontally M

**nystagmus réflexe** m.

reflex nystagmus, that which is provoked (studied by Barany) M

**nystagmus rotatoire** m.

rotatory nystagmus, characterised by a slight partial rotation of the cornea about the anteroposterior arc of the eyeball M

- objectif** See: scotome objectif
- oblique** See: astigmatisme à axe oblique  
 astigmatisme oblique  
 grand oblique  
 grand oblique de l'oeil  
 petit oblique  
 petit oblique de l'oeil  
 vue oblique
- oblique inférieur de l'oeil m.**  
 inferior oblique muscle of the eye, obliquus inferior muscle; this muscle turns the eyeball upward and outward [inward] L
- oblique supérieur de l'oeil m.**  
 superior oblique muscle of the eye, obliquus superior muscle; this muscle turns the eyeball upward and outward [inward] L
- obnubilation f.**  
 obnubilation, vertigo, dazzling, perception of objects through a cloud, which precedes or accompanies certain disorders of the circulation of the brain L  
 morbid obscuration of the sight HDT
- occipital** See: glabello-occipital
- occlusion f.**  
 in surgery, said of the action of closing the eyelids by means of strips of court plaster in cases of ophthalmia A
- occlusion de la pupille f.**  
 obliteration of the pupil L
- occlusion des paupières f.**  
 occlusion of the eyelids; closing of the palpebral aperture employed as a means of treating various eye diseases, notably *keratites*, especially when there is a great deal of photophobia; it is done with four or five strips of court plaster placed vertically and in parallel; occlusion is also established by suture of the edges of the eyelids, maintained for months to prevent their cicatricial retraction during the cure of ectropion L
- occlusion palpébrale f.**  
 palpebral occlusion, the act of closure or state of being closed of the eyelids M
- occlusion pupillaire f.**  
 occlusion of the pupil caused by an opaque fibrous membrane M
- oculaire**  
 ocular, referable to the eye M  
 See also: aponévrose orbito-oculaire  
 baignoire oculaire  
 bassin oculaire



bradycinésie oculaire  
 cavité oculaire  
 colobome du plancher oculaire  
 conjonctive oculaire  
 coque oculaire  
 coussinet oculaire  
 déviation oculaire latérale  
 déviation oculaire vers le haut  
 douche oculaire  
 globe oculaire  
 hystérie oculaire  
 intra-oculaire  
 irritation oculaire hystérique  
 latéropulsion oculaire  
 milieux oculaires  
 moteur oculaire commun  
 moteur oculaire externe  
 nerf moteur oculaire externe  
 neurasthénie oculaire  
 pemphigus oculaire  
 périoculaire  
 plancher oculaire  
 prothèse oculaire  
 roue dentée oculaire  
 spasmes oculaires vers le haut  
 tension intra-oculaire  
 tension oculaire  
 vascularisation oculaire

**oculairement**

by means of the eyes (rare) HDT  
 with the aid of one's own eyes A

**oculariste m.**

manufacturer of artificial eyes M  
 he who prepares the pieces concerning ocular prosthesis  
 and the illustration of eye diseases L

**oculi** See: speculum oculi

**oculiste m.**

oculist, ophthalmologist M  
 he whose profession it is to know the different eye diseases and to treat them; the word is also employed as an adjective A  
 a specialist in the treatment of eye diseases L

**oculistique**

- a. oculistic, referable to the eye M
- f. oculistics; synonym of ophthalmoïatry, that part of medicine which deals especially with eye diseases L

- oculo-conjonctival, ale**  
 oculoconjunctival M
- oculogyre**  
 oculogyric, making the eye rotate B  
 See also: crise oculogyre de latéralité  
 crises oculogyres  
 muscles oculogyres
- oculo-moteur, trice**  
 oculomotor M  
 See also: nerf oculo-moteur commun  
 nerf oculo-moteur externe  
 paralysie oculo-motrice  
 paralysie oculo-motrice périodique récidivante
- oculo-moteur commun m.**  
 oculomotor nerve, third cranial nerve M
- oculo-moteur externe m.**  
 sixth cranial nerve M
- oculo-musculaire**  
 oculomuscular, referable to the muscles of the eye L
- oculo-musculaire externe m.**  
 sixth cranial nerve L
- oculo-musculaire interne m.**  
 patheticus nerve, fourth cranial nerve L
- oculo-palpébral, ale**  
 oculopalpebral, referable to the eye and eyelids M  
 See also: conjonctivite oculo-palpébrale  
 repli oculo-palpébral
- oculo-pupillaire**  
 oculopupillary, said of manifestations referable to the eye and to the pupil, in the complex results of the section or of the excitation of the cervical sympathetic L
- oedémateux** See: névrite oedémateuse
- oedème palpébrale m.**  
 palpebral oedema, swelling of the eyelids M
- oedème papillaire m.**  
 papilloedema, papillary stasis, oedematous neuritis, choked disc, "Stauungspapille"; an aspect—most often bilateral—in which the papillae are oedematous and the venous vessels of the retina are dilated as the result of an intracranial disturbance M
- oeil m.** (Plural = yeux)  
 eye M  
 the word both in the singular and in the plural often signifies the action of looking, gaze A  
 See also: à l'oeil nu  
 à vue d'oeil

abaisseur de l'oeil  
 abducteur de l'oeil  
 accomodation de l'oeil  
 adducteur de l'oeil  
 ajustement de l'oeil aux distances  
 annexes de l'oeil  
 axe anatomique de l'oeil  
 blanc de l'oeil  
 bulbe de l'oeil  
 centre optique de l'oeil  
 chambres de l'oeil  
 coin de l'oeil  
 coup d'oeil  
 élévateur de l'oeil  
 filament de l'oeil  
 fond de l'oeil  
 globe de l'oeil  
 grand oblique de l'oeil  
 membrane albuginée de l'oeil  
 méridien de l'oeil  
 nystagme de l'oeil  
 oblique inférieur de l'oeil  
 oblique supérieur de l'oeil  
 orbite de l'oeil  
 petit oblique de l'oeil  
 tunique albuginée de l'oeil

**oeil artificiel m.**

artificial eye, ocular prothesis M

**oeil atone m.**

an eye without vitality HDT

**oeil cataracté m.**

an eye afflicted with cataract HDT

**oeil collé m.**

agglutination of the eyelids M

**oeil de chat amaurotique m.**

cat's eye amaurosis; glioma retinae; fungus medullaris oculi; a soft malignant tumour analogous to that of glioma of the cerebrum, in which the pupil evinces a peculiar reflection of light M

**oeil de poupée m.**

doll's eye, global paralysis of the motor nerves of the eye, said when the eye is fixed and when not a single movement (abduction, adduction, raising, or lowering) is possible CHK

- oeil de verre m.**  
artificial glass or enamel eye HDT  
artificial eye of glass or of enamel, which one puts in place of a natural eye A
- oeil éraillé m.**  
ectropion; eye whose lower edge is everted HDT
- oeil nu m.**  
naked eye HDT
- oeil poché m.**  
an eye swollen and bruised as the result of a blow HDT
- oeil rose m.**  
pinkeye, acute contagious conjunctivitis M
- oeil simple m.**  
monoculus; crossed bandage for keeping a local application upon one of the eyes, from 4 to 6 metres long L
- oeil sympathisant m.**  
the eye primarily affected with sympathetic ophthalmia M
- oeil sympathisé m.**  
the eye secondarily affected with sympathetic ophthalmia M
- oeil vitreux m.**  
glassy eye; eye whose brilliance is inert, like that of glass HDT
- oeil-de-lièvre m.**  
hare's eye, lagophthalmus, lagophthalmia; malformation of the upper eyelid which prevents it from covering the eyeball, and which results from a paralysis of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids or from a retraction of the upper eyelid which itself follows a wound, a burn, a tumour, or a swelling of the conjunctiva L
- oeillère f.**  
eyecup L  
small cup for bathing the eyes HDT  
each of the two small pieces of leather attached to the headstall of a horse's bridle, to prevent the horse from looking to the side, to train him to look in front of him, and to protect his eyes from lashes with the whip; also, a sort of small oval basin, mounted on one support, used for bathing the eyes A
- oeillet m.**  
small eye (archaic) HDT
- offusquer**  
to cover with darkness by intercepting the light HDT
- oie** See: avoir la patte d'oie  
patte d'oie



- ongle m.**  
 unguis; a nail-shaped film near the internal angle of the eye; crescent-shaped abscess between the iris and the cornea HDT
- onglée f.**  
 membranous excrescence in the eye of the horse HDT
- onglet m.**  
 sort of spine at the edge of the external eye of Diptera; triangular fold of the conjunctiva of the eye in certain animals HDT  
 synonym of pterygium L
- onyx m.**  
 name given to *encanthis* and to *pterygium* L
- opacité cornéenne f.**  
 corneal opacity M
- opacité de la cornée f.**  
 corneal opacity (see *taie*) L
- opacité en bandelette f.**  
 ribbon-like opacity, girdle opacity; a special pathologic condition essentially characterised by a calcareous infiltration of the surface layers of the cornea; the layers are arranged with some regularity at the level of the palpebral aperture M
- opacité en ceinture f.**  
 Same as preceding entry
- opaque** See: *cornée opaque*
- opération de la cataracte f.**  
 cataract extraction, removal of the crystalline lens HDT
- ophryon m.**  
 ophryon, the supraorbital point indicating the middle of the glabellum L
- ophryte phlegmoneuse f.**  
 phlegmonous ophrytis, inflammation of the region of the eyebrow; the term has wrongly been given to inflammation with partial or total suppuration of the eyelids L
- ophtalmalgie f.**  
 ophtalmalgia, neuralgic pain in the eyes L
- ophtalmie f.**  
 ophthalmia, any inflammatory disease of the eyeball with redness of the conjunctiva; when it is limited to the conjunctiva it is called *conjunctivitis*, and the term of *ophthalmia* is reserved for complex inflammations simultaneously attacking several of the ocular tissues, but with constant inflammation of the conjunctiva L

- ophtalmie à inclusions** f.  
nongonorrhoeal conjunctivitis of the newborn; it appears from the second to the tenth day after birth; the epithelium of the conjunctival surface contains "inclusions" identical with the "inclusion" of initial trachoma M
- ophtalmie arthritique** f.  
glaucoma L
- ophtalmie blennorragique** f.  
gonorrhoeal ophthalmia M  
acute ophthalmia produced by the direct contact of the conjunctiva with pus from blennorrhagic discharge L
- ophtalmie ciliaire** f.  
ciliary blepharitis L
- ophtalmie d'Égypte** f.  
pustular ophthalmia, epidemic ophthalmia; name given to granulations of the conjunctiva proper (*trachoma*) because this disease was first observed in troops returning from the Egyptian expedition L
- ophtalmie des neiges** f.  
snow ophthalmia, conjunctival inflammation produced by the action of ultraviolet rays after a walk over snow without protective glasses; it occurs mainly in mountain regions M
- ophtalmie des nouveau-nés** f.  
ophthalmia neonatorum, conjunctival infection that appears during the first two weeks after birth M
- ophtalmie diphtéritique** f.  
diphtheritic ophthalmia, diphtheritic conjunctivitis; ophthalmia characterised by the presence of a pseudomembrane at the surface of and right through the conjunctiva; it develops particularly in children from two to six years old L
- ophtalmie électrique** f.  
electric ophthalmia, conjunctival inflammation produced when the eye has been exposed to an electric arc light rich in ultraviolet rays or to a short circuit between conductors of high voltage M
- ophtalmie humide** f.  
humid ophthalmia, that in which there is a flow of tears A
- ophtalmie métastatique** f.  
metastatic ophthalmia; endogenous infection of the ciliary region, which may be produced by the localisation of pathogenetic agents of a general infection caused by the pneumococcus or the streptococcus M

- ophtalmie post-variolique f.**  
 ophthalmia following smallpox, due to secondary infections M
- ophtalmie purulente f.**  
 purulent ophthalmia; the term includes gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, ophthalmia neonatorum, and, wrongly, pustular ophthalmia L
- ophtalmie purulente des nouveau-nés f.**  
 ophthalmia neonatorum L
- ophtalmie rhumatismale f.**  
 rheumatismal ophthalmia of Fournier, as opposed to contagious ophthalmia; gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis by metastasis; its origin is endogenous, and it often appears at the same time as diseases of the joints M
- ophtalmie scrofuleuse f.**  
 ciliary blepharitis, scrofulous ophthalmia L
- ophtalmie sèche f.**  
 dry ophthalmia, without effusion HDT  
 xerophthalmia, ophthalmia in which there is no flow of tears A  
 ciliary blepharitis, sclerophthalmia L
- ophtalmie sympathique f.**  
 sympathetic ophthalmia; true sympathetic ophthalmia is a chronic infection affecting more particularly the uveal tract, penetrating most usually into the first eye on the occasion of a wound of the ciliary region, and being capable of attacking the uveal tract of the second eye by propagation that is probably vascular M  
 ophthalmia produced in a healthy eye simply by a lesion of the opposite eye; the lesion is nearly always traumatic in origin (foreign body, operations, et cetera); the eye that is originally healthy may suffer congestion, iridochoroiditis, bringing about the softening of the organ by injury to nutrition; most often only enucleation of this eye can check the progress of the ophthalmia, with which the opposite eyeball is affected sympathetically L
- ophtalmie variolique primitive f.**  
 primary ophthalmia referable to smallpox M
- ophtalmique**  
 ophthalmic, referable to the eye M  
 which relates or belongs to the eyes; which is peculiar to eye diseases A  
 See also: artère ophtalmique  
 ganglion ophtalmique  
 migraine ophtalmique  
 migraine ophtalmique accompagnée

nerf ophtalmique de Willis  
veine ophtalmique  
zona ophtalmique

**ophtalmite f.**

ophthalmitis, phlegmon of the eye; inflammation and suppuration of all the constituent parts of the eye, particularly of the choroid and of the iris, whence the name of *purulent iridochoroiditis* which it is also given L

See also: périophtalmite

**ophtalmoblénorrhée f.**

purulent ophthalmia, ophtalmoblennorrhoea L

**ophtalmocèle f.**

ophtalmocele, exophthalmia L

**ophtalmochroïte f.**

melanin, black pigment of the eye, inter alia L

**ophtalmocopie f.**

ophtalmocopia, asthenopia, eyestrain; weakening of the sight, which is remarked almost exclusively in farsighted persons and exceptionally in nearsighted persons who have abused the wearing of too strong concave glasses L

**ophtalmodynie f.**

ophtalmodynia, rheumatic pain in the eye; facial neuralgia in which the pain is propagated to the palpebral divisions of the ophtalmic nerve L

**ophtalmographie f.**

ophtalmography, anatomic description of the eye HDT  
description of the eye L

part of anatomy which treats of the structure of the eye, and of the usage of the different parts of which it is composed A

**ophtalmoïatrie f.**

ophtalmoïatry, ophtalmiatics; part of medicine which deals mainly with eye diseases L

**ophtalmolithe m.**

ophtalmolith, ocular or lachrymal concretion L

**ophtalmologie f.**

ophtalmology; that part of anatomy, of physiology, and of pathology which treats of the eyes and of their diseases L

**ophtalmomalacie f.**

ophtalmomalacia, ocular phthisis, hypotonia; atrophy of the eye, characterised by the softening and diminution of the eyeball following the paralysis or the irritation of the sympathetic, cervical, and trifacial nerves L



- ophtalmomélanose** f.  
 ophtalmomelanosis, black colouration of the eyes; melanitic tumour of the eye or of its adnexa L
- ophtalmomètre** m.  
 ophthalmometer; instrument invented by F. Petit for measuring the capacity of the posterior chamber of the eye; instrument of Helmholtz, Javal, and others for the study of the refraction [corneal curvatures] of the eye L
- ophtalmomètre de Javal** m.  
 Javal's ophthalmometer M
- ophtalmomètre de Javal-Schioetz** m.  
 Javal-Schioetz's ophthalmometer M
- ophtalmométrie** f.  
 ophthalmometry, measurement of the refractive media of the eye and of their indices of refraction L
- ophtalmométrique**  
 ophthalmometric, referable to ophthalmometry or to the ophthalmometer M
- ophtalmo-microscope** m.  
 ophthalmomicroscope; ophthalmoscope formed of a microscope with a long focus arranged so as to permit examining the aerial and inverted image of the fundus oculi by transparency L
- ophtalmoplastie** f.  
 ophthalmoplasty, ocular prosthesis L
- ophtalmoplégie** f.  
 ophthalmoplegia, the paralysis of several branches or of all the branches of the oculomotor nerve (as distinguished from oculomotor paralysis, the paralysis of one nerve trunk alone, whatever be the seat of the causal lesion) M  
 paralysis of the muscles of the eye L
- ophtalmoplégie double** f.  
 double ophthalmoplegia, which occurs when both the internal and the external muscles are paralysed at the same time L
- ophtalmoplégie externe** f.  
 ophthalmoplegia externa, paralysis of the rectus and obliquus muscles M  
 ophthalmoplegia is called *external* when the motor muscles of the eyeball are affected L
- ophtalmoplégie hystérique** f.  
 ophthalmoplegia referable to hysteria M
- ophtalmoplégie interne** f.  
 ophthalmoplegia interna, paralysis of the interior musculature (iris and ciliary muscle) M

ophthalmoplegia is called *internal* when it affects the internal musculature of the eye, the sphincter of the pupil, and the ciliary muscle L

**ophtalmoplégie nucléaire f.**

nuclear ophthalmoplegia, a form of ophthalmoplegia externa; a patient so afflicted has Hutchinson's facies M  
paralysis of the muscles of the eye due to lesions of the nuclei of the motor muscles of the eye L

**ophtalmoplégie totale f.**

ophthalmoplegia totalis, paralysis of the exterior and interior musculatures of the eyeball M

**ophtalmoplégique**

ophthalmoplegic, referable to ophthalmoplegia M  
which is accompanied by ophthalmoplegia L  
See also: migraine ophtalmoplégique

**ophtalmoponie f.**

ophtalmoponia, pain in the eye L

**ophtalmoptose f.**

ophtalmoptosis, synonym of exophthalmia L

**ophtalmopyorrhée f.**

purulent ophthalmia, ophtalmopyorrhoea L

**ophtalmorragie f.**

ophtalmorrhagia, flow of blood to the outside through the bulbar conjunctiva or into the eye through the choroid L

**ophtalmoscope m.**

ophthalmoscope, instrument which serves to examine the interior of the eye A  
instrument invented by Helmholtz for examining the interior of the eye; a great many ophthalmoscopes have been designed; the most widely used ones are those of Coccius, Desmarres, Galezowski, Panas, and Haab L  
See also: autoophtalmoscope

**ophtalmoscope binoculaire m.**

binocular ophthalmoscope, in which a special mechanism separates the rays which form the real image of the eye observed between the two eyes of the observer, as in the stereoscope, by means of small prisms placed in front of the instrument L

**ophtalmoscopie f.**

ophthalmoscopy, the examination of the interior of the eye with the ophthalmoscope M  
formerly, the art of telling the temperament of a person by the examination of his eyes; today, the use of the ophthalmoscope L

- ophtalmoscopie binoculaire f.**  
 binocular ophthalmoscopy; Giraud-Teulon's modification in ophthalmoscopy, making it possible to use both eyes for the examination of the interior of the eye of the subject observed L
- ophtalmoscopique**  
 ophthalmoscopic, referable to the ophthalmoscope, discernible with the ophthalmoscope M
- ophtalmostat m.**  
 ophtalmostat, blepharostat, speculum oculi; instrument by means of which one keeps the eyelids apart and the eyeball immobile when one has to operate on it and sometimes when one has to examine the conjunctiva or the cornea L
- ophtalmostatométrie f.**  
 ophtalmostatometry, determination of the location of the eyes; it is effected by establishing the distance that separates the pole of the cornea from certain orbital points M
- ophtalmotomie f.**  
 ophtalmotomy; in anatomy, dissection of the eye; in surgery, 1— puncture of the eye, and 2— extirpation of the eye or enucleation L
- ophtalmotonomètre m.**  
 ophtalmotonometer, instrument designed to show the degree of intraöcular tension L
- ophtalmotrope m.**  
 myometer, instrument designed by Ruete for measuring the contraction of the muscles of the eye, in cases of strabismus L
- ophtalmoxyse f.**  
 ophtalmoxysis, scarification of the conjunctiva in cases of chemosis L
- ophtalmoxystre m.**  
 ophtalmoxyster; instrument with which Woolhouse scarified the conjunctiva or the internal surface of the eyelids; it was a little brush made with barbs of ears of barley or of rye L
- ophtalmozoaire a. and s.**  
 name common to Cysticeri, Monostomata, Distomata, and Filariae that have developed in the eye; sometimes they are located in the subconjunctival cellular tissue, sometimes inside of the eye L
- ophtalmie (HDT)** See: ophtalmie
- ophtalmique (HDT)** See: ophtalmique
- ophtalmographie (HDT)** See: ophtalmographie
- ophtalmoscope (HDT)** See: ophtalmoscope

- opotypes** m.  
test types used in testing vision M
- opsiomètre** m.  
opsiometer, instrument serving to measure the distance of distinct vision L
- opsionose** f.  
opsionosis; disease of the eye, of vision in general L
- opticien** m.  
optician; one skilled in the science of optics (archaic); one who manufactures or sells optic instruments HDT  
he who knows, who teaches optics, who is versed in optics; more ordinarily it signifies one who manufactures, who sells optic instruments A
- optico** See: sous-optico-sphéno-scléroticien  
sus-optico-phéni-scléroticien
- optico-ciliaire**  
optociliary M
- optico-trochléi-scléroticien**  
a. referable to the superior oblique muscle of the eye  
s. superior oblique muscle of the eye, obliquus superior muscle; this muscle turns the eyeball upward and outward L
- optique**  
f. optics; science of the phenomena of light and of vision; vision of objects in a certain perspective HDT  
part of physics which treats of light and of the laws of vision; also, perspective, aspect of objects seen from afar A  
that part of physics which treats of light phenomena, especially of those referable to its propagation in a direct line, *dioptrics* and *catoptrics* treating of the phenomena of *refracted* or *reflected* light L  
a. optic, referable to sight M  
relative to the phenomena of light and of vision HDT  
which serves for or relates to vision A  
See also: angle optique  
aphasie optique  
atrophie de la papille optique  
atrophie du nerf optique  
atrophie optique  
axe du nerf optique  
axe optique  
bandelette des nerfs optiques  
bandelette optique  
canal optique



centre optique  
centre optique de l'oeil  
excavation atrophique du nerf optique  
fibres optiques  
illusion d'optique  
iridectomie optique  
lunette panoptique  
nerf optique  
nerfs optiques  
névrite optique  
névrite optique oxycéphalique  
panoptique  
papille optique  
strabisme optique  
trou optique

**optographe m.**

optogram, photographic retinal image produced by the  
destruction of the rhodopsin L

**optomètre m.**

optometer, apparatus for measuring the range of vi-  
sion L

See also: chromoptomètre

**optométrie f.**

optometry, the use of the optometer; *dioptrics* con-  
sidered in relation to the eye; study of the refraction of  
the light rays by the refringent media of the eye-  
ball L

**ora serrata f.**

ora serrata retinae M

jagged circular line of demarcation between the ciliary  
zone and the choroid zone of the choroid L

**orbe**

blind (archaic) HDT

**orbiculaire**

m. orbicularis palpebrarum muscle; sphincter oculi

a. orbicular M

See also: contraction orbiculaire

muscle orbiculaire

réflexe orbiculaire de la pupille

spasme orbiculaire

**orbiculaire des paupières m.**

orbicularis palpebrarum muscle; muscle forming a flat  
and rather thin layer below the skin of the eyelids and  
at the level of the edges of the eyesocket L

**orbitaire**

orbital, referable to the eyesocket M

See also: arcade orbitaire

artère orbitaire  
 bord orbitaire  
 bord orbitaire supérieur  
 canal sous-orbitaire  
 cavité orbitaire  
 fosse orbitaire  
 glande lacrymale orbitaire  
 glande orbitaire  
 glandes lacrymales orbitaires  
 intra-orbitaire  
 nerf orbitaire  
 ostéopériostite orbitaire aiguë  
 palpébro-orbitaire  
 paroi orbitaire inférieure  
 phlegmon orbitaire  
 sous-orbitaire  
 thrombophlébite orbitaire  
 varicocèle orbitaire

**orbite f.**

orbit, eyesocket, bony cavity in which the eye is placed HDT

orbital cavity, socket; cavity designed to contain the organ of sight, situated at the upper part of the face, and composed of seven bones L

See also: aponévrose de l'orbite

**orbite de l'oeil f.**

eyesocket, the cavity in which the eye is placed A

**orbitocèle f.**

orbitocele, tumour of the eyesocket; exophthalmia L

**orbito-extus-scléroticien**

a. referable to the external rectus muscle of the eye

m. external rectus muscle of the eye L

**orbito-intus-scléroticien**

a. referable to the internal rectus muscle of the eye

m. internal rectus muscle of the eye L

**orbito-oculaire**

orbitoöcular, referable to the eyesocket and to the eye L

See also: aponévrose orbito-oculaire

**orbito-palpébral**

a. orbitopalpebral M

m. orbitopalpebral muscle, levator palpebrae superioris muscle L

**orbitotomie f.**

orbitotomy M

**orgelet m.**

stye, hordeolum; small tumour having the nature of a

furuncle which grows close to the free edge of the eyelids HDT

disease of the eyelids which consists in a small tumour the size and form of a grain of barley A

small inflammatory pimple having the nature of a furuncle, which develops close to the free edge of the eyelids, particularly toward the internal angle of the eye, especially in young individuals and as the result of a certain predisposition; its oblong form and its size have caused it to be compared with a grain of barley L

**orgeolet m.**

stye, a suppurative acute inflammation of the free edge located in the glands of Zeiss or the Meibomian glands; hordeolum M

**orgeolet ciliaire m.**

hordeolum externum, acne ciliaris, where the initial site of the inflammation is the glands of Zeiss M

**orgeolet externe m.**

Same as preceding entry

**orgeolet interne m.**

hordeolum internum, Meibomian acne, where the inflammation is localised to the Meibomian glands M

**orgeolet meibomien m.**

Same as preceding entry

**orifice pupillaire m.**

pupillary orifice M

**orthophorie f.**

orthophoria M

**orthoscope m.**

orthoscope, apparatus serving to examine the eye through a liquid layer; it is composed of a little bottomless case whose edges are applied to the contour of the eyesocket and which one fills with water; it permits seeing exactly the condition of the anterior chamber and the position of the iris with respect to the cornea and to the crystalline lens (Czermak) L

**os lacrymal m.**

lachrymal bone, os unguis L

**oscillations nystagmiformes f.**

nystagmiform oscillations, Uhthoff's term for a type of nystagmus which appears solely when one asks the patient to look to one side M

**oscillatoire** See: nystagmus oscillatoire

**ossifié** See: cataracte ossifiée

**ostéopériostite orbitaire aiguë f.**

acute orbital osteoperiostitis M

**ouverture palpébrale** f.

palpebral aperture, fissure, slit; orbital fissure, the slit  
or opening between the eyelids M

**oxycéphalique** See: névrite optique oxycéphalique

**oxyopie** f.

oxyopia, vision more piercing than it ordinarily is L

**pachéablépharose** incorrect form of pachyblépharose (q.  
v.) (L)

**pachyblépharose** f.

pachyblepharosis, pachyblepharon; thickening of the  
tissue of the eyelids caused by chronic inflammation or  
by the development of tubercles, of excrescences upon  
their free edge L

**paire** See: quatrième paire

troisième paire

**paire de lunettes** f.

a pair of spectacles, a pair of glasses HDT

**palpébral, ale**

palpebral, referable to the eyelids M

See also: caroncule-palpébral  
clignement palpébral  
colobome palpébral  
conjonctive palpébrale  
conjonctivite oculo-palpébrale  
conjunctivo-palpébral  
ecchymose palpébrale  
épithélioma palpébral  
fente palpébrale  
follicules palpébraux  
glande lacrymale palpébrale  
granulations palpébrales  
nécrose palpébrale  
occlusion palpébrale  
oculo-palpébral  
oedème palpébral  
orbito-palpébral  
ouverture palpébrale  
région palpébrale  
releveur palpébral  
repli oculo-palpébral  
sillon caroncule-palpébral  
voussure palpébrale

**palpébro-conjonctival, ale**

palpebroconjunctival M



- palpébro-frontal, ale**  
 palpebrofrontal, referable to the eyelid and to the forehead L  
 See also: nerf palpébro-frontal
- palpébro-orbitaire**  
 palpebroörbital M
- panneux, euse**  
 referable to pannus M  
 See also: k ratite panneuse
- pannus m.**  
 pannus; disease of the cornea characterised by a network of small newly formed vessels adhering to this organ and covering it partly or entirely in the form of a membranous veil L
- pannus granuleux m.**  
 granular pannus M
- pannus trachomateux m.**  
 trachomatous pannus, keratitis referable to pannus M
- panophtalme**  
 panophthalmic, afflicted with panophthalmia M
- panophtalmie f.**  
 panophthalmia, ophthalmitis L
- panoptique** See: lunette panoptique
- papillaire**  
 papillary, referable to the optic papilla M  
 See also: cercle p ripapillaire  
 excavation papillaire  
 o d me papillaire  
 p ripapillaire  
 stase papillaire
- papille f.**  
 optic papilla, optic disc, papilla nervi optici; papilla of the optic nerve, a whitish round disc; intra ocular end of the optic nerve L  
 See also: atrophie de la papille optique  
 excavation de la papille
- papille de stase f.**  
 papillary stasis, oedematous neuritis, choked disc, papilloedema, "Stauungspapille"; an aspect—most often bilateral—in which the papillae are oedematous and the venous vessels of the retina are dilated as the result of an intracranial disturbance [such as pressure] M
- papille  trang e f.**  
 Same as preceding entry
- p pille optique f.**  
 optic papilla, optic disc, papilla nervi optici; papilla of

- the optic nerve, a whitish round disc; intraöcular end of the optic nerve L  
See also: atrophie de la papille optique
- papilles vasculaires f.**  
vascular papillae; large and irregular papillae at the tarsus of the palpebral conjunctiva L
- papillite f.**  
papillitis, optic neuritis, lesions of the anterior segment of the optic nerve M  
inflammation of the ocular extremity of the optic nerve L
- papillo-rétinite f.**  
papilloretinitis M
- papillotage m.**  
glitter, glare; effect of that which hurts the eyes, by the reflection of lights or colours that are too bright  
HDT
- papillote** See: avoir les yeux en papillotes
- papilloter**  
to twinkle, to dazzle (said of lights and colours with reference to the eyes); to blink or wink because of glare (said of the eyes) HDT
- papuleux** See: conjonctivite papuleuse
- par** See: conjonctivite aiguë causée par le bacille de Pfeiffer
- parablepsie f.**  
parablepsia, spasmodic deviation of the gaze to one side, lateral oculogyric spasm [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB
- paracentèse de la cornée f.**  
paracentesis of the cornea; puncture practised in cases of abscess of the cornea, hydrophthalmia, hypopyon, and empyesis; it is done with a cataract needle sent into the anterior chamber by attacking the cornea near its circumference L
- paralampsie f.**  
paralampsia, a variety of *albugo*, called also *pearl* L
- paralysie accomodative f.**  
paralysis of accommodation, total or partial suppression of the amplitude of accommodation; it is differentiated from other disturbances in accommodation by its abrupt appearance M
- paralysie irienne f.**  
paralysis of the iris, iridoplegia M
- paralysie oculo-motrice f.**  
oculomotor paralysis, said when one nerve trunk alone is paralysed, whatever be the seat of the causal lesion (as distinguished from ophthalmoplegia, the paralysis

of several branches or of all the branches of the oculomotor nerve) M

**paralysie oculo-motrice périodique récidivante f.**

ophthalmoplegic migraine, recurrent periodic oculomotor paralysis; syndrome characterised by attacks of migraine during several days, and followed by paralysis of the third pair of cranial nerves (ptosis, external strabismus, diplopia, paralysis of the accommodation, pupillary dilatation); this paralysis, temporary at first, persists in proportion as the attacks are repeated, and may even become complete and permanent L

**paralytique** See: ectropion paralytique

kératite neuroparalytique

lagophthalmos paralytique

ptosis paralytique

ptosis pseudo-paralytique hystérique

strabisme paralytique

**parapluie** See: rétine "en parapluie"

**parasitaire** See: blépharite parasitaire

**parcours de l'accommodation m.**

range of accommodation, the linear distance which separates the punctum remotum from the punctum proximum M

**parenchymateux** See: kératite parenchymateuse

xérosis parenchymateux

**parésie accommodative f.**

paralysis of accommodation, total or partial suppression of the amplitude of accommodation; it is differentiated from other disturbances in accommodation by its abrupt appearance M

**paresse pupillaire f.**

diminution in the light reflex of the pupil M

**Parinaud** See: conjonctivite de Parinaud

**paroi orbitaire inférieure f.**

lower wall of the orbit M

**parophtalmie f.**

parophthalmia, periocular or palpebral ophthalmia L

**paropie f.**

external angle of the eyelids L

**paropsie f.**

paropsis; general name for disorders of vision, such as myopia, hemeralopia, et cetera L

**paroxystique** See: déviation paroxystique des globes

kératite traumatique paroxystique

spasme tonique paroxystique des supérogyres

- partiel** See: amaurose partielle  
dyschromatopsie partielle
- pathétique**  
m. patheticus, fourth cranial nerve  
a. referable to the patheticus muscle or nerve M  
See also: muscle pathétique  
nerf pathétique
- patte d'oie** f.  
crow's feet, intercrossing of wrinkles which start from the corner of the eye HDT
- paupière** f.  
eyelid; the mobile skin which serves to cover the eyeball, when it is lowered, and which is bordered by small hairs called cilia; the word also signifies only the hair of the eyelid, the eyelashes A  
See also: abaisse-paupière  
abaisseur de la paupière  
bord des paupières  
chute de la paupière  
commissure des paupières  
élevateur de la paupière supérieure  
écartement de la paupière  
occlusion des paupières  
orbiculaire des paupières  
réclinaison des paupières  
releveur de la paupière supérieure  
troisième paupière
- paupière inférieure** f.  
lower eyelid L
- paupière supérieure** f.  
upper eyelid L  
See also: élévateur de la paupière supérieure  
releveur de la paupière supérieure
- pectiné** See: ligament pectiné
- pédiculaire** See: blépharite pédiculaire
- pellucide** See: conicité pellucide de la cornée  
staphylome pellucide
- pemphigus oculaire** m.  
pemphigus of the eye, an ocular manifestation of true chronic pemphigus M
- perdu** See: yeux perdus
- péricornéal, ale**  
pericorneal, perikeratic, which is around the cornea L
- péricystite lacrymale** f.  
lachrymal pericystitis, streptococcic infection that has developed about the lachrymal sac M



- péricystite lacrymale à streptocoques** f.  
lachrymal pericystitis caused by streptococci, propagated through the lymph (perilachrymal phlegmon or streptococcic pericystitis of Parinaud) M
- péridacryocystite** f.  
peridacryocystitis M
- périkératique**  
perikeratic, pericorneal, which is around the cornea L
- périmètre** m.  
perimeter, an instrument for measuring the field of vision M
- périoculaire**  
periocular M
- périodique** See: paralysie oculo-motrice périodique récidivante  
strabisme divergent périodique  
strabisme périodique
- périophtalmite** f.  
periophthalmitis, inflammation of Tenon's capsule, tenonitis, capsulitis L
- péripapillaire**  
peripapillary, around the papilla M  
See also: cercle péripapillaire
- périphérique** See: scotome périphérique  
vision périphérique
- périscclérite** f.  
periscleritis, episcleritis; inflammation of the sclerotic, or, more exactly, of the episcleral cellular tissue; it is a rare disease, hardly found except in rheumatic patients; it is also called *scleritis* L
- périscopique**  
which permits one to see all around HDT  
See also: verre périscopique  
verres périscopiques
- perle** f.  
a variety of albugo, called also paralampsis L
- Petit** See: canal de Petit  
syndrome de Pourfour du Petit
- petit angle** m.  
external angle of the eye L
- petit canthus** m.  
external commissure, commissura palpebrarum lateralis L
- petit oblique** m.  
obliquus inferior, one of the levator muscles of the eye M

**petit oblique de l'oeil** m.

obliquus inferior muscle, inferior oblique muscle of the eye; this muscle turns the eyeball upward and outward [inward] L

**Pfeiffer** See: conjonctivite aiguë causée par le bacille de Pfeiffer

**phacitis** f.

phacitis, phakitis; supposed inflammation of the crystalline lens, which does not exist L

**phacohydropsie** f.

phacohydropsy, supposed dropsy of the crystalline lens L

**phacohyménitis** f.

phacohymenitis, inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens L

**phacoïde** See: corps phacoïde

**phacomalacie** f.

phacomalacia, softening of the crystalline lens L

**phacomètre** m.

phacometer; instrument making it possible to tell the dioptric power of lenses that form the lenses of ordinary spectacles simply by reading (phacometers of Badal and of Snellen) L

**phaconine** f.

phaconin, name given by Fremy to the albuminoid substance that predominates in the jagged fibres of the crystalline lens L

**phacopyosis** f.

phacopyosis; supposed suppuration of the crystalline lens; it is soft *cataract* taken for it L

**phacosclérose** f.

phacosclerosis, hardening of the crystalline lens L

**phalangose** f.

phalangosis; eye disease which, according to Paul of Aegina, differs from trichiasis in that, in the latter, there are accidental and supernumerary eyelashes, whereas in phalangosis there is simply deviation of the natural eyelashes; relaxation of the upper eyelid as the result of the paralysis of the levator muscle of this part L

**phalangosis** f.

phalangosis, trichiasis in which one or several more or less complete supernumerary rows of eyelashes exist L

**phéni** See: sus-optico-phéni-scléroticien

**phlegmon orbitaire** m.

phlegmon of the eyesocket M

**phlegmoneux** See: ophryte phlegmoneuse

**phlycténulaire** See: conjonctivite phlycténulaire  
kératite phlycténulaire

**phlycténule** f.

phlyctenule, phlyctenula; small vesicle of the cornea in certain keratites L

**phosphatique** See: cataracte phosphatique

**phosphène** m.

phosphene, a phenomenon of light which may be provoked on the retina by pressing the eyeball HDT  
name given by Savigny (1838) to the light images that are produced when one methodically compresses the eyeball with the finger, and, consequently, the retina L

**photisme** m.

photism, visual sensation connected with auditory phenomena, in chromatic audition L

**photomoteur** See: réflexe photomoteur

**photophobie** f.

photophobia M

fear of light, aversion from light A

extreme sensitiveness of the eye to light L

**photopsie** f.

photopsia, eye disorder in which one believes that he sees flashes of light; it is a symptom common to several diseases of the eyeball L

**ptisie pupillaire** f.

myosis; permanent stricture of the pupil, with more or less marked immobility, the opposite of mydriasis; it is found in inflammation of the iris L

**physiologique** See: astigmatisme physiologique

**pierre divine** f.

it is composed of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, and aluminium sulphate, 20 parts, melted in a crucible; 1 part of camphor is added to the molten mass; when dissolved in water, it is used as a collyrium under the name of Helvétius's collyrium, or it serves to touch granulations of the conjunctiva directly L

**pierreux** See: cataracte pierreuse

**pigment iridien** m.

pigment of the iris L

**pigmentaire** See: naevi pigmentaires

rétinite pigmentaire

**pigmentation rétinienne** f.

retinal pigmentation; occasional hypergenesis of the superficial pigmented layer of the choroid, which encroaches upon the retina, rarefies it, and ends by perforating it sometimes; these small irregular or stellate masses give a speckled aspect to the retina [usually in

the equatorial region] seen with the ophthalmoscope, whence the inexact names of *tigroid retinitis* or *pigmented retinitis*; sometimes disturbances in vision result from it L

**pince à capsule** f.

capsule forceps M

**pince à cataracte** f.

cataract forceps; very small dissection forceps whose very slender extremities have rounded jaws and meet with the greatest precision L

**pince à chalazion** f.

chalazion forceps M

**pince à épilation** f.

epilation tweezers M

**pince à iris** f.

iris forceps M

**pince capsulaire** f.

capsule forceps M

**pince de Desmarres** f.

Desmarres's forceps, employed for the extraction of cysts and other tumours of the eyelids; this type prevents haemorrhage by the compression that it exerts, it renders the tumour immobile in spite of the patient's movements, and makes it possible to operate on the eyelid without perforating it L

**pince fenêtrée à chalazion** f.

fenestrated forceps for the removal of a chalazion M

**pincement de l'iris** m.

incarceration of the iris; whenever a penetrating wound of the cornea or of the region of the limbus occupies 2 millimetres and over, the iris enters the lips of the wound; incarceration of the iris occurs when the iridic tissue does not pass beyond the cornea M

**pince-nez** m.

nose glasses M

**pinguécule** f.

pinguicula; a benign lesion of the bulbar conjunctiva, located near the limbus, slightly below the horizontal diameter of the cornea and forming a slightly elevated spot yellowish white in colour; this affection appears particularly after the age of forty M

**pinguicula** (not *pinguecula*) f.

pinguicula; small tumour of the conjunctiva, so called because it was believed to be formed of fat; it is ordinarily located near the internal angle of the eye; it is rarely larger than a hemp seed; it is rather hard, round, and shiny at the surface, yellowish in colour— which



- fact gave rise to a belief that its nature was fatty; Desmarres and Robin have shown that it is exclusively composed of hypertrophied conjunctival pavement epithelium L
- pladarose f.**  
pladarosis; formerly a small soft wen (sebaceous cyst, wart), without redness or pain, which develops upon the eyelids L
- plafond** See: regard au plafond  
yeux au plafond
- plafonnement m.**  
anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- plafonner**  
to suffer an attack of anablepsia RR2
- plan focal m.**  
plane perpendicular to the principal axis, passing through the principal focus, and in which are all the secondary foci of the parallel rays L
- plancher oculaire m.**  
the zone between the pupil and the lower edge of the choroid M  
See also: colobome du plancher oculaire
- plans focaux m.**  
focal planes HDT
- plâtreux** See: cataracte plâtreuse
- pleurant, ante**  
weeping, crying HDT
- pleurer**  
to cry, to weep, to shed tears HDT
- pleureux, euse**  
ready to cry HDT
- plexus ciliaire m.**  
ciliary plexus M
- plexus de Schlemm m.**  
Schlemm's ciliary canal L
- pli semilunaire m.**  
plica semilunaris conjunctivae, semilunar fold M
- pneumocoque** See: conjonctivite à pneumocoques  
conjonctivite lacrymale à pneumocoques  
des nouveau-nés  
kératite à pneumocoques
- poché** See: oeil poché
- point** See: éversion des points lacrymaux
- point lacrymal m.**  
lachrymal point M

- point lacrymal inférieur m.**  
lower lachrymal point M
- point lacrymal supérieur m.**  
upper lachrymal point M
- pointillé** See: cataracte pointillée
- points lacrymaux m.**  
lachrymal points, puncta lacrimalia, the outlets of the lachrymal canaliculi M  
two holes following the eyelid to which they belong (upper or lower), which occupy the centre of a rounded tubercle, and which are the constantly open orifices of the tear ducts L  
See also: éversion des points lacrymaux
- polaire** See: cataracte polaire  
cataracte polaire antérieure  
cataracte polaire postérieure
- poliose ciliaire f.**  
ciliary poliosis, rapid depigmentation of the cilia; it is seen in exophthalmic goitre M
- polycorie f.**  
polycoria, the presence of several pupillary orifices caused by an anomaly or a lesion of the iris L
- polyopie f.**  
polyopia, polyopsia; defect of vision which makes one see each object as if it were multiplied; it is called *monocular* or *binocular* depending on whether it affects a single eye or both eyes L
- polyopsie f.**  
Same as preceding entry
- ponction de la sclérotique f.**  
puncture of the sclerotic; it is practised in order to diminish intraocular tension, or in case of subretinal effusions L
- ponctué** See: kératite ponctuée  
rétinite ponctuée
- port des verres m.**  
the wearing of glasses M
- postérieur** See: artères ciliaires postérieures  
cataracte polaire postérieure  
cristalloïde postérieure  
lenticône postérieur  
membrane postérieure  
scléro-choroïdite postérieure  
segment postérieur  
staphylome postérieur  
synéchie postérieure

**post-variolique** See: ophtalmie post-variolique

**poupée** See: oeil de poupée  
yeux de poupée

**Pourfour du Petit** See: syndrome de Pourfour du Petit

**pourpre rétinien** m.

rhodopsin; red pigment which accumulates in the retina during obscurity, and which loses its colour in daylight; it is found in the internal [external] segment of the rods; its rôle is unknown L

**pouvoir réfringent** m.

refraction (of eye) M

**préapillaire**

prepapillary M

See also: anse artérielle préapillaire

**presbyopie** f.

presbyopia, presbytia, farsightedness; state of those persons whose vision is blurred when they look at near objects and distinct when they view fairly remote objects; this condition results from senile weakening of the ciliary muscle L

**presbyte** m. and f.

a person affected with presbyopia M

one who can see only objects at a distance because the ciliary muscle no longer gives the crystalline lens the necessary curvature HDT

See also: lunettes de presbyte  
myo-presbyte

**presbytie** f.

presbytia, presbyopia, farsightedness; state of those persons whose vision is blurred when they look at near objects and distinct when they view fairly remote objects; this condition results from senile weakening of the ciliary muscle L

**presbytique**

presbytic, presbyopic, which belongs to farsightedness L

**primitif** See: glaucome primitif inflammatoire

ophtalmie variolique primitive

sporotrichose primitive de la conjonctive

**printanier** See: conjonctivite printanière

**privé de la lumière**

blind HDT

**privé de la vue**

blind, afflicted with loss of sight HDT

**procès ciliaires** m.

processus ciliares, ciliary processes; seventy to eighty prolongations— in the form of folds— of the choroid,

- about 0.01 m. in length, situated opposite the internal surface of the ciliary muscle, and by their meeting forming the ciliary body or crown L
- prodromique** See: glaucome prodromique
- prolapsus irien** m.  
prolapse of the iris; hernia of the iris M
- proliférant** See: rétinite proliférante
- proptosis** f.  
ocular proptosis; congenital ptosis, the most frequent congenital affection of the eyelids; this ptosis is always incomplete M
- prorrhaphie** f.  
strabotomy L
- protanope** f.  
a person whose perception of red is very weak, a person with anerythroptosis M
- prothèse oculaire** f.  
ocular prosthesis, artificial eye M
- proximum** See: punctum proximum
- prunelle** f.  
pupil of the eye HDT  
name commonly given to the pupil L  
the opening which appears black in the middle of the eye, and through which the rays pass to depict objects upon the retina A
- pseudo** See: ptosis pseudo-paralytique hystérique
- pseudoblepsie** f.  
pseudoblepsis, perversion of the sense of sight L
- pseudochromesthésie** f.  
pseudochromaesthesia; anomaly of the perception of visual impressions in which each vowel appears coloured differently; the combination of vowels gives the words an individual colour depending on the groupings of vowels which compose them; sometimes they are perceived with their black colour, but at once this perception calls up the idea of a colour (for example, red for a, pink for e, white for i, et cetera); the recollection or the hearing of vowels or words evokes the idea of this colour in certain persons independently of any visual sensation caused by their objective representation L
- pseudochromie** f.  
dyschromatopsia L
- pseudo-conjonctivite du nouveau-né** f.  
pseudoconjunctivitis of the newborn; its origin is not microbial but rather mechanical, since it starts in an atresia of the canalis nasolacimalis when spontaneous



- perforation of the thin partition between the lower end of the nasolachrymal duct and the nasal cavity does not take place in the foetus W
- pseudo-diascope m.**  
pseudodiascope; instrument so constructed that one eye receives the light ray transmitted through a small opening, while the other eye looks at an opaque object; the sensation is then transposed, one involuntarily places the point of light upon the axis of the eye which looks at the opaque substance, and for which this substance seems to be pierced with a hole through which light is seen (Ward) L
- pseudo-paralytique** See: ptosis pseudo-paralytique hystérique
- pseudo-ptosis m.**  
pseudoptosis due to disturbances independent of the levator palpebrae superioris muscle M
- psorophthalmie f.**  
psorophthalmia, name given to several varieties of blepharitis L
- psychique** See: cécité psychique
- ptérygion m.**  
pterygium, a disease of the conjunctiva and of the cornea characterised by the presence of an opaque, vascular, triangular membrane whose apex encroaches upon the cornea and advances toward the centre of the cornea M  
thickening or partial hypertrophy of the subconjunctival tissue of the bulbar conjunctiva; it appears in the form of a triangle, whose apex faces the cornea, upon which it finally encroaches, which fact constitutes its danger; its base is turned toward the caruncle L
- ptérygoïde de la conjonctive m.**  
pterygoid of the conjunctiva; it bears a certain resemblance to pterygium and is characterised by the grafting of folds of the conjunctiva upon the cornea following a traumatism L
- ptilose f.**  
ptilosis, falling out of the eyelashes L
- ptose f. (L)** See: ptosis.
- ptosis m.**  
ptosis, falling of the eyelid; synonym of blepharoptosis L  
See also: pseudo-ptosis
- ptosis congénital m.**  
congenital ptosis, the most frequent congenital affec-

- tion of the eyelids; this ptosis is always incomplete;  
ocular proptosis M
- ptosis isolé m.**  
isolated ptosis, characterised by the absence of any  
other oculomotor disturbance M
- ptosis paralytique m.**  
paralytic ptosis, the fall of the upper eyelid or the low-  
ering of its free edge resulting from an acquired para-  
lysis of the levator palpebrae superioris muscle M
- ptosis pseudo-paralytique hystérique m.**  
pseudoparalytic ptosis due to hysteria, which consists  
in a moderate lowering of the upper eyelid with lower-  
ing of the eyebrow of the same side M
- ptosis sympathique m.**  
sympathetic ptosis, a slight ptosis which is part of  
Horner's syndrome M
- pulsatile** See: exophtalmie pulsatile
- pulvinar m.**  
pulvinar, the posterior end of the thalamus L
- punctiforme** See: k ratite punctiforme
- punctum caecum m.**  
punctum caecum, blind spot in the visual field; lacuna  
in the field of vision, which was discovered by Mariotte,  
and which corresponds with the very papilla of the  
optic nerve; it is very small, like that papilla, and es-  
capes notice if one departs from the particular condi-  
tions of Mariotte's experiment L
- punctum proximum m.**  
punctum proximum, near point; the nearest point of  
distinct monocular vision M  
the closest point of distinct vision (15 centimetres)  
without the intervention of accomodation L
- punctum remotissimum m.**  
punctum remotum, the most distant point of distinct  
vision (about 65 metres) without the intervention of  
accomodation L
- punctum remotum m.**  
punctum remotum, far point; the farthest point seen  
distinctly by the eye M  
the most distant point of distinct vision (about 65 me-  
tres) without the intervention of accomodation L
- pupillaire**  
pupillary, referable to the pupil of the eye M  
See also: bradycin sie pupillaire  
capsulo-pupillaire  
cataracte pupillaire  
champ pupillaire

contraction pupillaire  
 disque pupillaire rouge  
 écart pupillaire  
 écartement pupillaire  
 inégalité pupillaire  
 interpupillaire  
 membrane capsulo-pupillaire  
 membrane pupillaire  
 occlusion pupillaire  
 oculo-pupillaire  
 orifice pupillaire  
 paresse pupillaire  
 phtisie pupillaire  
 réflexe pupillaire à la convergence  
 réflexes pupillaires  
 resserrement pupillaire  
 rétrécissement pupillaire  
 séclusion pupillaire  
 sphincter pupillaire  
 vaisseaux capsulo-pupillaires

**pupille f.**

pupil of the eye, a rather regularly rounded orifice in the centre of the iris M

opening in the iris, not in the middle but somewhat closer to the internal angle of the eye, through which opening the light rays pass to reach the crystalline lens; it is round in man L

See also: abaisseur de la pupille

dilatation de la pupille

occlusion de la pupille

réflexe orbiculaire de la pupille

**pupille artificielle f.**

artificial pupil; opening in the iris made to supplant the natural pupil when the latter is absent or has been effaced or obliterated L

**pupille d'Argyll-Robertson f.**

Argyll Robertson pupil (loss of light reflex, preservation of accommodation) M

**pupillomètre m.**

pupillometer, instrument permitting one to evaluate the dimensions of the pupillary orifice L

**pupillométrie f.**

pupillometry, measurement of the pupil with a special instrument called the *pupillometer* L

**pupilloscopie f.**

pupilloscopy; determination of the static refraction of the eye by the play of the shadows that one observes

when one throws light [through the pupil] on the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscopic mirror; it is also called *keratotomy*, *retinoscopy*, and *skiascopy* L

**pur** See: cécité verbale pure

**Purkinje** See: figures de Purkinje  
images de Purkinje  
images de Purkinje-Sanson

**purulent** See: choréïdite purulente  
conjonctivite muco-purulente  
conjonctivite purulente  
irido-choréïdite purulente  
ophtalmie purulente  
ophtalmie purulente des nouveau-nés

**pustuleux** See: conjonctivite pustuleuse

**pyoctanine** f.  
pyoktanin, apyonin; the name of different aniline dyes, blue (methyl violet), yellow (auramine), which are antiseptic and nontoxic, used in surgery and in oculistics for the treatment of wounds and of ulcerations; yellow pyoktanin is almost exclusively reserved for eye surgery L

**pyophtalmie** f.  
pyophtalmia, hypopyon L

**pyramidal** See: cataracte pyramidale

**quadrant** See: hémianopsie quadrant

**quasi-aveugle** m.

a quasibind person, one who but half sees; his very imperfect vision, however, is sufficient for him to find his way about although it considerably restricts his choice of work; practically, he is distinguished from a blind person in that he is not obliged to entrust himself to a guide M

**quatrième paire** f.  
fourth cranial nerve, patheticus M

**queue du sourcil** f.  
the temporal termination of the eyebrow M

**rapproché** See: vision rapprochée

**rayon visuel** m.

visual ray, which proceeds from the light focus to the centre of the eye HDT



- réaction consensuelle** f.  
consensual reaction to light M
- réaction hémioptique** f.  
hemianopic pupil reaction M
- récidivant** See: kératalgie récidivante  
paralysie oculo-motrice périodique récidivante
- réclinaison de la cataracte** f.  
reclinatio lentis, keratonyxis; lowering or crushing of the crystalline lens by means of a corneal incision L
- réclinaison des paupières** f.  
ectropion L
- réflexe** See: nystagmus réflexe  
vision réflexe
- réflexe consensuel** m.  
consensual reaction to light M
- réflexe de convergence** m.  
accommodation reflex M
- réflexe orbiculaire de la pupille** m.  
orbicular reflex of the pupil, a pupillary contraction accompanying contraction of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle M
- réflexe photomoteur** m.  
light reflex, photomotor reflex; pupillary reaction to light; movements of contraction or dilatation of the pupil produced by variations in light intensity M
- réflexe pupillaire à la convergence** m.  
accommodation reflex of the pupil M
- réflexes pupillaires** m.  
pupillary reflexes, modifications in diameter which appear as the result of reflex actions M
- réformé** See: yeux réformés
- réfraction** f.  
refraction; phenomenon which consists in the fact that, in traversing certain diaphanous substances, the light rays which are oblique with respect to these substances experience for their part a peculiar action, by virtue of which they undergo a change in direction and are broken at the place where they penetrate L  
See also: vice de réfraction
- réfraction dynamique** f.  
dynamic refraction, accommodation M
- réfraction statique** f.  
static refraction M
- réfringence** f.  
refringence; quality of that which is refringent; property of causing a refraction of light L

**réfringent, ente**

refracting, refractive M  
which causes a refraction L  
See also: pouvoir réfringent

**regard m.**

look, aspect, gaze, view; action of considering something with the eyes HDT  
action of seeing, action by which one looks at things A  
See also: déviation du regard vers le haut  
déviation spasmodique du regard à un côté  
élévation du regard  
spasme d'élévation du regard  
spasmes du regard à terre

**regard au ciel m.**

anablepsia, upward displacement—ordinarily abrupt—of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR2

**regard au plafond m.**

anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**regard forcé m.**

anablepsia, upward displacement—ordinarily abrupt—of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR2

**regard vers le haut m.**

anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**regarder**

to see, to look at, to behold, to regard; to direct the eyes toward HDT  
to view something, to direct one's gaze toward something A

**regarder en avant**

to look straight ahead HDT

**région palpébrale f.**

regions occupied by the palpebral muscle, frontosuperciliary muscle, and levator palpebrae superioris muscle L  
palpebral region, the eyelids M

**région sourcilière f.**

the region of the eyebrow, the upper edge of the eye-socket M

**règle** See: astigmatisme conforme à la règle  
astigmatisme contraire à la règle

**régulier** See: astigmatisme régulier

**relatif** See: scotomes relatifs  
strabisme relatif

**releveur m.**  
levator muscle of the eye M

**releveur de la paupière m.**  
levator palpebrae superioris muscle M

**releveur de la paupière supérieure m.**  
levator palpebrae superioris muscle; orbitopalpebral muscle; muscle whose upper insertion is at the upper part of the sheath of the optic nerve, and whose lower insertion is at the upper edge of the tarsal plate of the upper eyelid L  
[This should read: muscle whose upper insertion or origin is at the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone just above and a little lateral to the optic foramen, and whose lower insertion is into the lower third of the face of the tarsal plate]

**releveur palpébral m.**  
levator palpebrae superioris muscle M

**remotissimum** See: punctum remotissimum  
**remotum** See: punctum remotum

**Remy** See: diploscope de Remy

**repli oculo-palpébral m.**  
oculopalpebral fold L

**repli semi-lunaire m.**  
plica semilunaris conjunctivae, semilunar fold M  
fold of the bulbar conjunctiva placed outside of the caruncle and assuming the form of a vertical crescent with the concave part turned outward; it is formed of two leaflets of mucosa joined at their free edge, and separated in the rest of their extent by a thin piece of connective tissue L

**repos visuel m.**  
resting the eyes M

**réservoir des larmes m.**  
lachrymal sac L

**resserrement pupillaire m.**  
narrowing of the pupil, pupillary stricture M

**répine f.**  
retina, membrane formed in the fundus oculi by an expansion of the optic nerve A  
the innermost tunic of the eye, a grayish membrane, semitransparent and very thin, which embraces the vitreous humour and lies between it and the choroid, without adhering to either L  
See also: artère centrale de la répine  
choriorétine

- commotion de la rétine
- déchirures de la rétine
- décollement de la rétine
- gliome de la rétine
- rétine "en entonnoir" f.**  
"funnel" retina M
- rétine "en parapluie" f.**  
"umbrella" retina M
- rétinien, ienne**  
retinal, referable to the retina M  
See also: apoplexie rétinienne  
apoplexie sous-rétinienne  
artères cilio-réliniennes  
cilio-rétinien  
cône rétinien  
décollement rétinien  
gliome rétinien  
horizon rétinien  
hydropisie sous-rétinienne  
image rétinienne  
pigmentation rétinienne  
pourpre rétinien  
sous-rétinien  
sporotrichose chorio-rétinienne  
sus-rétinien  
vaisseaux cilio-réliniens  
vaisseaux réliniens
- rétinite f.**  
retinitis, inflammation of the retina L
- rétinite albuminurique f.**  
retinitis albuminurica; bilateral retinal lesions caused by nephritis and essentially characterised by the presence of haemorrhages and of white spots upon the retina M  
peripapillary hyperaemia with oedema sometimes combined with a veritable neuroretinitis; it is found principally in subacute nephritis L
- rétinite brightique f.**  
retinitis referable to Bright's disease, retinitis albuminurica M
- rétinite circinée f.**  
circinate retinitis M
- rétinite congestive f.**  
congestive retinitis; congestion of the retinal vessels observable with the ophthalmoscope, accompanied by photophobia and amblyopia L



- rétinite diabétique f.**  
diabetic retinitis, retinitis occurring in diabetes M
- rétinite exsudative f.**  
exudative retinitis; alteration of the retina characterised by the presence there of patches formed by leucocytes distended by fatty, enlarged granules L
- rétinite glycosurique f.**  
diabetic retinitis M
- rétinite hémorragique f.**  
retinitis haemorrhagica M
- rétinite leucémique f.**  
leukaemic retinitis M
- rétinite maculaire atrophique f.**  
atrophic macular retinitis M
- rétinite pigmentaire f.**  
retinitis pigmentosa M  
retinal pigmentation; occasional hypergenesis of the superficial pigmented layer of the choroid, which encroaches upon the retina, rarefies it, and ends by perforating it sometimes; these small irregular or stellate masses give a speckled aspect to the retina [usually in the equatorial region] seen with the ophthalmoscope, whence the inexact names of *tigroid retinitis* or *pigmented retinitis*; sometimes disturbances in vision result from it L
- rétinite ponctuée f.**  
retinitis punctata albescens M
- rétinite proliférante f.**  
proliferating retinitis, retinitis proliferans M
- rétinite tigrée f.**  
retinal pigmentation; occasional hypergenesis of the superficial pigmented layer of the choroid, which encroaches upon the retina, rarefies it, and ends by perforating it sometimes; these small irregular or stellate masses give a speckled aspect to the retina [usually in the equatorial region] seen with the ophthalmoscope, whence the inexact names of *tigroid retinitis* or *pigmented retinitis*; sometimes disturbances in vision result from it L
- rétinochoroïdien, ienne**  
retinochoroid M
- rétinoscopie f.**  
retinoscopy, pupilloscopy, keratoscopy, skiascopy; determination of the static refraction of the eye by the play of the shadows that one observes when one throws light [through the pupil] on the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscopic mirror L

**rétréci lacrymal** m.  
 a person with atresia of the lachrymal canal M  
**rétrécissement hémioptique** m.  
 hemiopic stricture M  
**rétrécissement lacrymal** m.  
 atresia of the lachrymal canal M  
**rétrécissement pupillaire** m.  
 narrowing of the pupil, pupillary stricture M  
**rétrobulbaire**  
 retrobulbar, behind the eyeball M  
 See also: névrite rétrobulbaire  
**rétro-choroïdien, ienne**  
 retrochoroid M  
 See also: hémorragie rétro-choroïdienne  
**révulsé** See: globes révulsés vers le haut  
 yeux révulsés en bas  
**révulsion en haut** f.  
 anablepsia, upward displacement—ordinarily abrupt—  
 of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae  
 of epidemic encephalitis] RR2  
**rhinoptie** f.  
 rhinoptia, internal strabismus, strabismus in which the  
 eyes are turned toward the nose L  
**rhumatismal** See: ophtalmie rhumatismale  
**rhyas** m.  
 rhyas; continual flow of tears, caused by the atrophy  
 or the complete absence of the caruncula lacrimalis L  
**rhytidosis** f.  
 rhytidosis, atrophy of the cornea L  
**Robertson** See: pupille d'Argyll-Robertson  
 signe d'Argyll-Robertson  
**rose** See: oeil rose  
**Rosenbach** See: signe de Rosenbach  
**rotatoire** See: nystagmus rotatoire  
**roue dentée oculaire** f.  
 painful slow jerky movement of the eyeball, connected  
 with ocular bradykinesia; it indicates impeded move-  
 ments of the eyes and is hardly found except during  
 chronic encephalitis, in which hypertonia predominates;  
 it tends to occur in a lateral direction and is much rarer  
 vertically; when the eye moves, it does so by jerks,  
 interrupted by pauses B  
**rouge** See: disque pupillaire rouge  
**rubéolique** See: conjonctivite rubéolique  
**Ruysch** See: membrane de Ruysch

**s'** For verbs beginning with s', the entry occurs under the verb proper, as: s'aveugler is listed under aveugler

**sac** See: cul-de-sac  
cul-de-sac conjonctival  
cul-de-sac inférieur  
cul-de-sac supérieur

**sac conjonctival m.**  
conjunctival sac M

**sac lacrymal m.**  
lachrymal sac M  
small sac whose lower part communicates with the nasal canal HDT  
small oblong pouch in the lachrymal canal which ends above in a culdesac and continues below with the nasal canal; when the tears have reached this pouch through the tear ducts, they pass into the nose through the nasal canal L

**Saemisch** See: ulcère de Saemisch

**Sanson** See: images de Purkinje-Sanson  
images de Sanson

**Scarpa** See: clou de Scarpa

**Schioetz** See: ophtalmomètre de Javal-Schioetz  
tonomètre de Schioetz

**Schlemm** See: canal ciliaire de Schlemm  
canal de Schlemm  
plexus de Schlemm

**scintillant** See: scotome scintillant  
synchisis scintillant

**scirrhophthalmie f.**  
scirrhophthalmia, synonym of xerophthalmia L

**scléral, ale**  
scleral, referable to the sclerotic M  
See also: cilio-scléral  
coque sclérale  
épiscléral  
hyposcléral  
transcléral

**sclérectasie f.**  
sclerectasia, distension of the sclerotic L

**sclérecto-iridectomie f.**  
sclerectoïridectomy M

**sclérectomie f.**  
sclerectomy, section of the sclerotic L

**sclérite f.**  
scleritis, episcleritis, sclerotitis; inflammation of the sclerotic, which often accompanies choroiditis L

**scléro-choroïdite f.**

sclerochoroiditis, atrophic choroiditis; simultaneous inflammation of the sclerotic and of the choroid, in which these membranes become thin and adhere to each other without any diseased substance between them L

**scléro-choroïdite antérieure f.**

anterior sclerochoroiditis; it is rare; it causes sharp pains in the eyesocket, a peculiar hardness of the eyeball, and disturbances in vision characterised by photophobia and myopia; it often accompanies recurrent iritis, and may lead to the formation of an anterior staphyloma L

**scléro-choroïdite postérieure f.**

posterior sclerochoroiditis, in which posterior staphyloma is constant; the lesion is of an atrophic nature L

**scléro-conjonctivite f.**

scleroconjunctivitis, simultaneous inflammation of the sclerotic and of the conjunctiva L

**scléro-cornéen**

sclerocorneal M

See also: limbe scléro-cornéen

**scléro-kératite f.**

sclerokeratitis; the formation of one or several small whitish tumours, inflammatory in nature, the size of a millet seed, under the conjunctiva, 3 or 5 millimetres away from the cornea; circumscribed redness about the cornea, with vascular bundles that proceed from it to the internal angle of the eye; at the same time there form as many bluish white intracorneal semilunar spots as there are small tumours; they often leave an opaline spot upon the cornea after healing L

**scléro-kératite tuberculeuse f.**

tuberculous sclerokeratitis, anterior scleral localisation and corneal localisation of tuberculosis; it is observed mainly in young women M

**scléro-limbique**

sclerolimbic M

**sclérophtalmie f.**

sclerophthalmia, xerophthalmia L

**sclérosis f.**

ciliary blepharitis L

**sclérotical, ale**

sclerotic, referable to the sclerotic M

See also: épisclérotical



**scléroticien** See: optico-trochléi-scléroticien  
orbito-extus-scléroticien  
orbito-intus-scléroticien  
sous-optico-sphéno-scléroticien  
sus-optico-phéni-scléroticien

**scléroticonyx** f.

scleroticonyxis, opening made in the sclerotic in order to reach the crystalline lens and to operate on its displacement L

**scléroticotomie** f.

scleroticotomy, incision of the sclerotic L

**sclérotidectomie** f.

sclerotidectomy, excision of the sclerotic L

**sclérotique** f.

sclerotic, sclerotica, sclera, white of the eye M

white membrane, called cornea opaca, which forms the greater part of the outer eyeball HDT

name of a fibrous membrane which envelops the whole eye A

the exterior membrane of the eye L

See also: ponction de la sclérotique

staphylôme antérieur de la sclérotique

**sclérotite** f.

sclerotitis, scleritis, episcleritis; inflammation of the sclerotic, which often accompanies choroiditis L

**sclérotomie** f.

sclerotomy, scleroticotomy L

**scolaire** See: myopie scolaire

**scotome** m.

scotoma, a zone where the vision is null in the field of vision M

a more or less extensive spot— rounded, dark gray or black, motionless, rarely multiple— which occupies the centre of the visual axis or its vicinity; it covers up a portion of the object at which the patient looks, and in which he believes that he sees a spot which hides a portion of it; the result is partial or lateral vision; scotoma must not be confused with *muscae volitantes* L

See also: hémianopsie en scotome

**scotome annulaire** m.

annular scotoma, crescent-shaped scotoma; a particular form of the peripheral scotoma M

**scotome central** m.

central scotoma, a central zone of the field of vision where perception is null or greatly weakened M

- scotome en croissant m.**  
crescent-shaped scotoma, annular scotoma; a particular form of the peripheral scotoma M
- scotome hémipique m.**  
hemipic scotoma, present in scotoma hemianopia M
- scotome objectif m.**  
positive scotoma; a dark spot that appears abruptly, projects itself on objects viewed, and moves with the eye; there is no light perception throughout this spot M
- scotome périphérique m.**  
peripheral scotoma M
- scotome scintillant m.**  
scintillating scotoma, which occurs in ophthalmic migraine; the spot is often dark at the centre and has luminous contours showing the colours of the spectrum; its angles have been compared with the fortifications of Vauban M
- scotomes relatifs m.**  
relative scotomata M
- scrofuleux** See: conjonctivite scrofuleuse  
ophtalmie scrofuleuse
- se** For verbs beginning with se, the entry occurs under the verb proper, as: se frotter is listed under frotter
- sec, sèche** See: ophtalmie sèche
- séclusion pupillaire f.**  
pupillary seclusion, circular adhesion of the whole pupillary edge of the iris to the crystalline lens; annular synechia, circular synechia M
- secondaire** See: cataracte secondaire  
glaucome secondaire
- sécrétion des larmes f.**  
secretion of tears, lachrymal secretion HDT
- secteur** See: hémianopsie en secteur
- section du muscle ciliaire f.**  
section of the ciliary muscle; an operation of value at the beginning of a staphyloma and in cases of inflammation of some part of the eye, with pain due to increased intraocular pressure; it at once calms the pains L
- segment antérieur m.**  
anterior segment (optic nerve, iris, and ciliary body) M
- segment postérieur m.**  
posterior segment (optic nerve, choroid, and peripapillary circle) M
- semi-lunaire** See: pli semilunaire  
repli semilunaire

- sénile** See: arc sénile  
cataracte sénile  
cercle sénile
- sens chromatique** m.  
chromatic sense, the property of differentiating colours M
- sensibilité chromatique** f.  
chromatic sense, the property of differentiating colours M
- sensibilité lumineuse** f.  
light sense M
- sensoriel** See: aphasie sensorielle  
aphasie sensorielle de Wernicke
- serein** See: goutte sereine
- serrata** See: ora serrata
- serretelle** f.  
serretelle, cystitome adapted for the removal of débris from the capsule of the crystalline lens and secondary cataracts through the cornea L
- ses** See: chausser ses lunettes  
conserver ses lunettes  
essuyer ses larmes  
essuyer ses yeux  
frotter ses yeux
- sidéroscope** f.  
sideroscopy M
- signe d'Argyll-Robertson** m.  
Argyll Robertson pupil sign, absence of pupillary reaction to light whereas reaction to accommodation is preserved M
- signe de Bell** m.  
Bell's phenomenon; movement of the eyeball upward and outward when the patient is ordered to close the eyelid on the paralysed side; this sign is found in peripheral facial paralysis, but does not exist, on the contrary, in facial paralysis of central origin L
- signe de Berger** m.  
Berger's sign; deformation of the pupil, which becomes elliptic, with a large transverse or oblique diameter; this sign is found at the beginning of tabes and of general paresis, in paralysis of the third cranial nerve L
- signe de de Graefe** m.  
de Graefe's sign, absence of synchronism between looking down and lowering the free edge of the upper eyelid; it is seen in exophthalmic goitre M  
absence of synergy between the movements of the eyelid and those of the eyeball especially apparent in lower-

ing of the eyelid; it is a symptom of exophthalmic goitre; it may appear apart from exophthalmos; it seems to be due to a disturbance in the innervation of the eyelid L

**signe de Jellinek m.**

Jellinek's sign, very pronounced pigmentation of the eyelids; it is seen in exophthalmic goitre M

**signe de Moebius m.**

Moebius's sign, insufficiency of accommodation giving rise to a more or less marked degree of asthenopia; it is seen in exophthalmic goitre M

difficulty in convergence observed in exophthalmic goitre L

**signe de Rosenbach m.**

Rosenbach's sign, absence or rareness of winking of the eyelids, giving one a fixed look; it is seen in exophthalmic goitre M

**signe de Stellwag m.**

Stellwag's sign, slight retraction of the upper eyelid causing the palpebral aperture to widen; it is seen in exophthalmic goitre M

elongation of the palpebral aperture: the patient sleeps with his eyes open because, even during sleep, the eyelids do not succeed in covering the whole eyeball; this sign is found in exophthalmic goitre L

**siliqueux** See: cataracte aride siliqueuse

**sillon caroncule-palpebral m.**

carunculopalpebral groove M

**simple** See: à la vue simple

astigmatisme myopique simple

astigmatisme simple

conjonctivite catarrhale simple

glaucome simple

oeil simple

**skiascopie f.**

skiascopy, Cuignet-Parent's method; an objective process for determining the total refraction of the eyeball M

keratotomy, retinoscopy, pupilloscopy, Cuignet's method; determination of the static refraction of the eye by the play of the shadows that one observes when one throws light [through the pupil] on the fundus oculi with the ophthalmoscopic mirror; study of the pupillary shadows with the ordinary ophthalmoscope, permitting a rapid diagnosis of the principal anomalies of refraction (hypermetropia, myopia, astigmatism),



- following the direction of the pupillary shadow with respect to the movements of the mirror L
- skiascopique**  
skiascopic, referable to skiascopy M
- sol ciliaire m.**  
the groundwork of the cilia M
- sonde à voies lacrymales f.**  
lachrymal sound, a sound of small calibre for use in the lachrymal canal M
- soudure de Knies f.**  
union of Knies, Knies's adhesion; adhesion of the periphery of the iris to the periphery of the cornea; this adhesion cannot be detected during life [except possibly with the gonioscope of E. Troncoso], its diagnosis is purely a matter of anatomic pathology (definition given on page 91 of Morax's textbook "Glaucome et glaucomateux")
- sourcil m.**  
eyebrow M  
the hair which forms an arch at the base of the forehead, above the eye A  
the internal extremity of the eyebrow is called the *head*, and the external extremity *tail* L  
See also: colobome du sourcil  
défroncer les sourcils  
froncement des sourcils  
froncer les sourcils  
queue du sourcil  
tête du sourcil
- sourcil brisé m.**  
broken eyebrow, an eyebrow evincing irregular interruptions, caused by alopecia syphilitica; this condition is called also "alopécie en clairière" M
- sourcil broussailleux m.**  
a condition of the eyebrow caused by alopecia syphilitica, which thins out the eyebrow and gives the hairs an irregular direction M
- sourcilier, ère**  
superciliary, referable to the eyebrows M  
See also: alopécie sourcilière  
arcade sourcilière  
artère sourcilière  
fronto-sourcilier  
infrasourcilier  
muscle sourcilier  
région sourcilière

**sourcilier** See: espace inter-sourcilier  
inter-sourcilier

**souris** f.  
one of the names of nystagmus L

**sous-capsulaire**  
subcapsular L  
See also: cataracte sous-capsulaire

**sous-conjonctival, ale**  
subconjunctival M  
See also: cysticerque sous-conjonctival  
ecchymose sous-conjonctivale  
glandes sous-conjonctivales  
lipome sous-conjonctival

**sous-optico-sphéno-scléroticien** m.  
rectus inferior muscle of the eye L

**sous-orbitaire**  
infraörbital, suborbital L  
See also: canal sous-orbitaire

**sous-rétinien, ienne**  
subretinal, below the retina M  
See also: apoplexie sous-rétinienne  
hydropisie sous-rétinienne

**spasme accomodatif** m.  
spasm of accommodation, spasm of the ciliary muscle  
evinced by a modification in the amplitude of accomo-  
dation M

**spasme de l'abaissement** m.  
cataplepsia, spasm of lowering of the eyes, downward  
revulsion of the eyes [one of the complications and se-  
quelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB

**spasme de l'accomodation** m.  
spasm of accomodation, spasm of the ciliary muscle  
evinced by a modification in the amplitude of accomo-  
dation M

**spasme d'élévation du regard** m.  
anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one  
of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B  
See also: élévation du regard

**spasme des inférogyres** m.  
cataplepsia, abrupt downward deviation of the eyes; it  
usually represents the initial phase of bascule deviation  
(more rarely it forms the terminal phase) [one of the  
complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B

**spasme orbiculaire** m.  
spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eye M

- spasme tonique paroxystique des supérogyres** m.  
 anablepsia, upward displacement—ordinarily abrupt—  
 of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae  
 of epidemic encephalitis] RR2
- spasmes à bascule** m.  
 bascule-movement spasms, vertical or horizontal deviation of the eyeballs with displacement upward or downward, to the right or to the left, *during the same attack*; spasms in two directions successively in the course of a single attack RR2  
 during the same attack the eyes look, for instance, first up, then down; more rarely, before an attack of anablepsia, there is a period of involuntary downward hypertonia lasting several minutes, even half an hour [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR1
- spasmes du regard à terre** m.  
 catalepsia [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR1
- spasmes oculaires vers le haut** m.  
 anablepsia, upward displacement—ordinarily abrupt—  
 of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR2
- spasmes vers le bas** m.  
 catalepsia, involuntary downward displacement of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR2
- spasmodique** See: déviation spasmodique du regard à un côté  
 entropion spasmodique  
 strabisme spasmodique
- speculum oculi** m.  
 ophthalmostat, speculum oculi L
- sphéno** See: sous-optico-sphéno-scléroticien
- sphéromètre** See: cylindro-sphéromètre
- sphincter irien** m.  
 sphincter iridis muscle, sphincter of the iris M
- sphincter pupillaire** m.  
 sphincter of the pupil M
- spinal** See: centre cilio-spinal
- spinthérapie** f.  
 spintheropia (Sichel), synchysis scintillans (Desmarres); painless eye disease characterised by the presence of brilliant dots resembling very numerous sparks, which fluctuate at the fundus oculi and are visible for several seconds; when the eye moves, they seem to increase in number, and the whole fundus

- oculi is strewn with them; this phenomenon is due to the presence of cholesterol in the state of lamellar crystals, which float in the vitreous humour and reflect light; this crystallisation may exist in the crystalline lens still in its capsule L
- sporotrichose chorioretinienne** f.  
chorioretinal sporotrichosis, uveal localisation of sporotrichosis M
- sporotrichose lacrymale** f.  
lachrymal sporotrichosis, primary infection of the lachrymal canal by *Sporotrichum beurmanni* M
- sporotrichose primitive de la conjonctive** f.  
primary sporotrichosis of the conjunctiva M
- staphylôme** m. (With circumflex accent)  
staphyloma; tumour which forms upon the eyeball, and which resembles a grapeseed A  
the convexity shown by the cornea when distended by the aqueous humour without loss of its transparency or with opacity; rarefaction of the cornea with adhesion to the iris, and protrusion of those membranes through the humours of the eye; the projection of the iris through a perforation of the cornea; certain lumps formed by the sclerotic L
- staphylome** m. (Without circumflex accent)  
staphyloma M  
protrusion of the transparent cornea distended by the aqueous humour, protrusion of the iris through a perforation of the cornea HDT
- staphylôme antérieur de la sclérotique** m.  
anterior staphyloma of the sclerotic, staphyloma of the ciliary body; name given to bluish lumps that sometimes form at the surface of the sclerotic, around the circumference of the cornea; staphyloma of the sclerotic always supposes the rarefaction of this membrane L
- staphylôme du corps ciliaire** m.  
Same as preceding entry
- staphylome pellucide** m.  
keratoconus, characterised by a conic deformation of the cornea in which the deformation is more marked at the centre than at the periphery of this membrane; it most often begins between the ages of twelve and thirty M
- staphylôme postérieur** m. (With circumflex accent)  
posterior staphyloma; a distension of the sclerotic in the posterior segment of the eye which augments the anteroposterior diameter of the eyeball and which is characteristic of myopia; there the choroid is altered,



atrophied, which is why the disease is also called *posterior sclerоchoroiditis*; the functional disturbances occasioned by posterior staphyloma are those of myopia; its complications are *muscae volitantes*, frequent alterations of the macula, and sometimes detachment of the retina L

**staphylome postérieur m.** (Without circumflex accent)  
staphyloma posticum, posterior staphyloma; a scleral depression outside of the papilla M

**staphylotomie f.**  
staphylotomy, operation consisting in excising a ciliary staphyloma of the cornea and of the iris L

**stase** See: papille de stase

**stase papillaire f.**  
papillary stasis, choked disc, papilloedema, oedematous neuritis, "Stauungspapille"; an aspect—most often bilateral—in which the papillae are oedematous and the venous vessels of the retina are dilated as the result of an intracranial disturbance [such as pressure] M

**statique** See: réfraction statique

**Stellwag** See: signe de Stellwag

**sténopéique**  
stenopaëic, which renders narrow; said of an instrument to facilitate vision L  
See also: lunettes sténopéiques

**stéréoscope m.**  
stereoscopic; optic instrument permitting one to see objects represented with their reliefs and their perspectives as they appear to the naked eye in nature L

**sthénique** See: amblyopie sthénique

**stomocéphale m.**  
stomocephalus; cyclocephalic monster that has a single eyesocket with two contiguous eyes or a double eye occupying the median line, with a nasal system atrophied and in the form of a tube, rudimentary jaws and a very imperfect mouth or none at all L

**strabique**  
s. a crosseyed person, a person with strabismus  
a. referable to strabismus M

**strabisme m.**  
strabismus, crosseye, squint; it is not a disease, but a symptom characterised by the deviation of the optic axis of one eye with respect to the other M  
defect of the eyes which does not permit them to be directed at the same time toward the same object A  
squinting; deviation of the gaze, because of which,

while one eye looks at a certain point, the other eye is turned toward another point of space L

See also: *crochet à strabisme*

**strabisme alternant m.**

alternating strabismus; it occurs when the eyes deviate alternately L

alternating strabismus, said when it is sometimes one eye and sometimes the other that undergoes the deviation M

**strabisme anisométrique m.**

anisometropic strabismus (a form of divergent strabismus which is often the consequence of anisometropia dating from early childhood) M

**strabisme cicatriciel m.**

cicatricial strabismus, mechanical strabismus; deviation of the eye produced by the presence of a tumour that has developed in the cavity of the eyesocket, or by a wound with loss of substance, or by a cicatricial adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball L

**strabisme concomitant m.**

concomitant strabismus, which differs from paralytic strabismus in that the paralytic muscular impotence appears in certain movements and not in all movements M

**strabisme convergent m.**

convergent strabismus, or internal strabismus, said when the deviation equals an exaggerated convergence M

in convergent strabismus the eye is turned inward; it may be unilateral or bilateral L

**strabisme deorsumvergent m.**

strabismus deorsum vergens, in which the deviated eye is lowered M

**strabisme divergent m.**

divergent strabismus, or external strabismus, said when the optic axes diverge M

in divergent strabismus the eye is turned outward; it is rarer than convergent strabismus and has fewer varieties L

**strabisme divergent périodique m.**

periodic divergent strabismus M

**strabisme externe m.**

external strabismus, or divergent strabismus, said when the optic axes diverge M

**strabisme latent m.**

latent strabismus, muscular asthenopia; it is characterised by the impossibility of prolonging work requiring

the constant application of the eyes without considerable eye fatigue, a feeling of weight and even of pain in the forehead and the temples; at the same time vision becomes confused; this state ends as soon as the patient rests, but it is not slow in reappearing when he resumes the work; it is due to insufficient contractile force of the internal rectus muscles L

**strabisme mécanique m.**

mechanical strabismus, cicatricial strabismus; deviation of the eye produced by the presence of a tumour that has developed in the cavity of the eyesocket, or by a wound with loss of substance, or by a cicatricial adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball L

**strabisme monolatéral m.**

monolateral strabismus, unilateral strabismus; it occurs when the deviated eye is always the same one L

**strabisme optique m.**

optic strabismus; it is symptomatic of a visual disorder or of an anomaly in refraction; its commonest form is *convergent strabismus* L

**strabisme paralytique m.**

paralytic strabismus, in which the deviation is the consequence of an oculomotor paralysis M

**strabisme périodique m.**

periodic strabismus, which appears solely when one looks in certain directions M

strabismus is periodic when the deviation is produced only at certain moments L

**strabisme relatif m.**

relative strabismus, which exists only for certain positions of the gaze L

**strabisme spasmodique m.**

spasmodic strabismus; certain causes— such as hysteria, reflex actions— may provoke a more or less marked and *permanent contracture* of the muscles of the eye and bring about a deviation of the gaze; this strabismus is rarer than *nystagmus*, which is the *intermittent* spasm of the motor muscles of the eye L

**strabisme sursumvergent m.**

strabismus sursum vergens, vertical strabismus, in which the deviated eye is higher than the normal eye M

**strabisme vertical m.**

Same as preceding entry

**strabisme vrai m.**

concomitant strabismus, which differs from paralytic strabismus in that the paralytic muscular impotence

- appears in certain movements only and not in all movements M
- strabomètre m.**  
strabometer, strabismometer M  
instrument designed to measure the degree of deviation of a squinting eye L
- strabométrie f.**  
strabometry M
- strabotomie f.**  
strabotomy, operation for correcting strabismus; it consists in displacing the sclerotic insertion of the retracted muscle by cutting it and allowing it to form again in back of its original site (tenotomy) L
- strabotomiste m.**  
strabotomist, one who practises strabotomy L
- stratifié** See: cataracte stratifiée
- streptocoque** See: conjonctivite à streptocoques  
conjonctivite lacrymale à streptocoques  
dacryocystite lacrymale à streptocoques  
péricystite lacrymale à streptocoques
- strié** See: cataracte striée
- subaigu** See: conjonctivite subaiguë  
conjonctivite subaiguë diplobacillaire  
glaucome subaigu
- substance hyaloïde f.**  
vitreous humour L
- superbe m.**  
name given to the rectus superior muscle, or levator of the eye, which enters into action when this organ expresses haughtiness L
- supérieur** See: bord orbitaire supérieur  
canal lacrymal supérieur  
cul-de-sac supérieur  
déviation supérieure  
droit supérieur  
élevateur de la paupière supérieure  
muscle droit supérieur  
oblique supérieur de l'oeil  
paupière supérieure  
point lacrymal supérieur  
releveur de la paupière supérieure
- supérogyres** See: crises des supérogyres  
spasme tonique paroxystique des supérogyres
- suppuré** See: dacryocystite suppurée chronique
- sur** See: fluxion sur les yeux
- surcilier, ière (L)** See: sourcilier



- sursumvergent** See: strabisme sursumvergent
- sus-optico-phéni-scléroticien m.**  
the rectus superior of the eye L
- sus-rétinien, ienne**  
supraretinal, above the retina M
- symlépharon m.**  
symblepharon, partial or total atresia of the conjunctival surface following destructive lesions of the whole thickness of the mucous membrane M  
adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball, ordinarily following a burn or an ulceration, rarely congenital; it differs from *ankyloblepharon* in that, in the latter, the eyelids adhere to each other and not to the eyeball L
- symlépharon total m.**  
total symplepharon, in which all the mucous membrane has been destroyed M
- sympathique** See: cataracte sympathique  
ophtalmie sympathique  
ptosis sympathique  
syndrome sympathique
- sympathisant** See: oeil sympathisant
- sympathisé** See: oeil sympathisé
- synchisis m.**  
synchysis, a state of the vitreous humour characterised anatomically by a more fluid consistency M
- synchisis étincelant m.**  
synchysis scintillans M
- synchisis scintillant m.**  
synchysis scintillans M
- synchitonitis f.**  
adhesion of the conjunctiva L
- synchysis m.**  
synchysis, name given by the ancients to the disorder of the humours of the eye due to the traumatic or spontaneous rupture of the inner tunics L
- synchysis étincelant m.**  
synchysis scintillans (Desmarres), spintheropia (Sichel); painless eye disease characterised by the presence of brilliant dots resembling very numerous sparks, which fluctuate at the fundus oculi and are visible for several seconds; when the eye moves, they seem to increase in number, and the whole fundus oculi is strewn with them; this phenomenon is due to the presence of cholesterol in the state of lamellar crystals, which float in the vitreous humour and reflect light; this crystallisation may exist in the crystalline lens still in its capsule L

**syndectomie f.**

syndectomy; excision of a part of the healthy conjunctiva around the cornea, for the purpose of arresting the nutrition of the opaque layers of the cornea in cases of pannus and of sclerosis L

**syndrome de Bitot m.**

Bitot's syndrome; conjunctival xerosis existing with hemeralopia M

**syndrome de Claude Bernard-Horner m.**

Horner's syndrome; a group of oculopalpebral disturbances produced by injury to the nerve fibres of the sympathetic which are distributed to the organ of vision (it was first studied by Pourfour du Petit); the disturbances include diminution of the palpebral aperture with lowering of the upper eyelid, stricture of the pupil without alteration of the reflexes, and sometimes conjunctival hyperaemia, anhydrosis, and facial hemi-atrophy M

**syndrome de Gowers m.**

Gowers's sign; syndrome characterised by the fact that the pupil reacts to light not by contracting, but by dilating; it is sometimes observed in the pretaxic period of tabes, at the beginning of general paresis, and in certain paralyses of the third cranial nerve L

**syndrome de Pourfour du Petit m.**

Horner's syndrome; a group of oculopalpebral disturbances produced by injury to the nerve fibres of the sympathetic which are distributed to the organ of vision (it was first studied by Pourfour du Petit); the disturbances include diminution of the palpebral aperture with lowering of the upper eyelid, stricture of the pupil without alteration of the reflexes, and sometimes conjunctival hyperaemia, anhydrosis, and facial hemi-atrophy M

**syndrome sympathique m.**

Same as preceding entry

**synéchie f.**

synechia; adhesion of the iris to the cornea (anterior synechia), or to the capsule of the crystalline lens (posterior synechia) L

**synéchie antérieure f.**

anterior synechia, adhesion of the iris to the cornea M

**synéchie postérieure f.**

posterior synechia, adhesion of the iris to the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens M

**synizésis f.**

synizesis, occlusion of the pupil produced by a sponta-

- neous inflammation or one occurring after operation for cataract L  
 See also: fausse synizésis
- synizésis congénitale f.**  
 pupillary cataract, congenital synizesis; it occurs when the pupillary membrane persists until birth and a child is born with complete occlusion of the pupil; it necessitates the creation of an artificial pupil L
- synopsie f.**  
 synopsis; association of visual phenomena with sensations given by the other senses, such as chromatic audition L
- syphilis de la conjonctive f.**  
 syphilis of the conjunctiva M
- syphilis lacrymale f.**  
 lachrymal syphilis, syphilis of the lachrymal canal and the surrounding tissues M
- syphilitique** See: blépharite syphilitique  
 blépharite ulcéreuse syphilitique  
 choroïdite syphilitique  
 conjonctivite syphilitique  
 tarsite syphilitique  
 tarsite syphilitique gommeuse  
 tarsite ulcéreuse syphilitique

**tache** See: cataracte à taches disséminées

**tache aveugle f.**

blind spot M

**tache de la cornée f.**

pin, film; collective name for *albugo*, *leucoma*, and *nephelium*, that is, all the spots or opacities that appear in the cornea and that disturb the vision to a more or less marked degree depending on their extent, their site, and the depth of the corneal tissue that they occupy L

**tache de Mariotte f.**

Mariotte's spot, blind spot (of the retina), optic papilla, physiologic scotoma M  
 punctum caecum L

**tache jaune f.**

yellow spot, macula flava, lutea centralis; it is located inside of the papilla and occupies the optic centre of the eye, in form it is oval, transverse; it is at most 3 millimetres long; its centre is sunken (foramen caecum, fovea centralis) and has wrongly been considered as a veritable hole (foramen centrale Soemmeringii) L

**taches métalliques de la cornée f.**

metallic spots upon the cornea (Desmarres) ; spots produced by silver oxide or silver chloride, resulting from the decomposition of a silver nitrate pencil passed over ulcers of the cornea, or by the lead precipitated by lead water ; they are due to the fixation of the metallic salts upon and in the epithelial cells in the form of opaque granulations that deprive these elements of their translucidity L

**taie f.**

pin, film ; collective name for *albugo*, *leucoma*, and *nephelium*, that is, all the spots or opacities that appear in the cornea and that disturb the vision to a more or less marked degree depending on their extent, their site, and the depth of the corneal tissue that they occupy L  
opacity of the cornea M

opaque white spot which sometimes forms upon the cornea, the vulgar term for *albugo* HDT

**tapis m.**

tapetum, membrana versicolor oculi ; portion of the choroid which gives metallic reflections changing with the incidences of light ; it is situated at the external part of the insertion of the optic nerve, above, or below, or sometimes both above and below, and even all around this insertion ; the tapetum does not exist in man, monkeys, rodents, birds, et cetera ; it exists in ruminants, the horse, seals, many carnivorous animals, et cetera ; this brilliant and metallic appearance results from a phenomenon of interference, which itself results from the fact that at the tapetum the cells of the choroid, although existing with their characteristics of form, size, et cetera, lack pigmented granulations or do not contain enough of them to take away all their transparency ; these cells often contain one or two drops of oil L

**taraxis f.**

taraxis, alteration of the vision resulting from a slight ophthalmia or from a vulnerating cause L

**taroupe f.**

hair growing between the eyebrows HDT

**tarse**

m. tarsus of the eye

a. tarsal, referable to the tarsus of the eye M  
See also : cartilage tarse



**tarsien, ienne**

tarsal, referable to the tarsus of the eye M

See also: conjonctive tarsienne

conjunctivite tarsienne

**tarsite f.**

tarsitis; inflammation of the tarsal cartilage following conjunctivitis or eczema; it may also be of syphilitic origin (Magawly) and cause the eyelashes to fall out L

**tarsite marginale f.**

marginal tarsitis, syphilitic ulcerous blepharitis M

**tarsite syphilitique f.**

syphilitic tarsitis M

**tarsite syphilitique gommeuse f.**

gummatous syphilitic tarsitis M

**tarsite ulcéreuse syphilitique f.**

ulcerous tarsitis caused by syphilis M

**tarsomarginoplastie f.**

tarsomarginoplasty, plastic surgery of the tarsus and margin of the eyelid, used in cicatricial entropion of the lower eyelid M

See also: marginoplastie

**tarsorrhaphie f.**

tarsorrhaphy, suture of the tarsal cartilages L

**tarsostrophie f.**

tarsostrophy; operation which consists, in the case of trachoma, in turning back a myrtiform fragment of the tarsal cartilage after dissecting it L

**tarsotomie f.**

tarsotomy; operation which consists, in the case of entropion, in resecting a portion of the tarsal cartilage in order to straighten it L

**tatouage de la cornée m.**

tattooing of the cornea, a process designed to hide corneal spots; it consists in coating the superficial layers of the spot with India ink L

teinte See: verres de teinte fumée

**télescope à lentilles m.**

glass which makes objects appear close to us (same as lunette d'approche, télescope dioptrique) HDT

**télescope binoculaire m.**

a sort of double telescope (archaic) HDT

**télescope dioptrique m.**

glass which makes objects appear close to us (same as lunette d'approche, télescope à lentilles) HDT

temporal See: commissure temporale

hémianopsie bitemporale

hémianopsie temporale

- Tenon** (The e should not have an acute accent)  
 See: aponévrose de Ténon  
 capsule de Ténon  
 espace de Tenon
- ténonien, ienne**  
 referable to Tenon's capsule (Morax incorrectly places an acute accent on the first e in ténonien) M
- ténonite f.**  
 tenonitis, inflammatory process localised to Tenon's capsule; it always concerns a metastatic infectious localisation M  
 capsulitis, inflammation of Tenon's capsule L  
 (Morax and Littré incorrectly place an acute accent on the first e in ténonite)
- tension intra-oculaire f.**  
 intraöcular tension M
- tension oculaire f.**  
 ocular tension, tension of the eye M
- terne** See: yeux ternes
- terre** See: spasmes du regard à terre
- tête** See: déviation conjuguée de la tête et des yeux  
 yeux à fleur de tête
- tête du sourcil f.**  
 the nasal termination of the eyebrow M
- théâtre** See: jumelles de théâtre  
 lorgnettes de théâtre
- thrombophlébite orbitaire f.**  
 orbital thrombophlebitis M
- tic d'élévation des yeux m.**  
 anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- tigré** See: rétinite tigrée
- tissu conjonctival m.**  
 conjunctival tissue L
- tissu cornéal m.**  
 corneal tissue, that tissue which forms the cornea L
- tissu cornéen m.**  
 corneal tissue, that tissue which forms the cornea L
- tomate** See: iris en tomate
- tonique** See: blépharospasme tonique  
 spasme tonique paroxystique des supérogyres
- tonomètre de Schioetz m.**  
 Schioetz's tonometer (for determining ocular tension) M
- torique** See: verres toriques

- total** See: cataracte totale  
 hypermétropie totale  
 ophtalmoplégie totale  
 symblépharon total
- toxique** See: amblyopie toxique
- trachoma** m.  
 trachoma; one of the names of xerophthalmia, and, in Germany, of palpebral granulations L
- trachomateux, euse**  
 trachomatous M  
 See also: pannus trachomateux
- trachome** m.  
 trachoma, granular conjunctivitis M
- tractus uvéal** m.  
 uveal tract (iris, ciliary body, and choroid) M
- transcléral, ale**  
 transscleral M
- transparent** See: cornée transparente
- traumatique** See: cataracte traumatique  
 kératite traumatique paroxystique
- travail** See: myopie du travail
- triade d'Hutchinson** f.  
 Hutchinson's triad; the syndrome constituted by parenchymatous keratitis, deafness, and dental alterations M  
 group of signs and stigmata furnished by the examination of the eyes, ears, and teeth; they make it possible to give a diagnosis of hereditary syphilis; with reference to the eyes, the signs are persistent ocular pains in childhood, and the stigmata are lesions of the cornea and of the iris L
- trichiasis** m.  
 trichiasis, deviation of the cilia; the anomaly consists in the deviation of one cilium or of several cilia whose implantation is normal; the result is that the cilia come into contact with the cornea or the conjunctiva and cause ocular irritation M  
 a change in the direction of the eyelashes, which turn toward the surface of the eyeball, which they irritate; it is more commonly observed at the lower eyelid; sometimes it is total, most often it is partial, and in still other cases all the eyelashes follow their normal direction but supernumerary cilia have developed upon the rim of the eyelid; trichiasis is ordinarily the result of *entropion*, but may exist without it L
- trichophytique** See: blépharite trichophytique

**trichromates anormaux m.**

persons who perceive the different colours of the spectrum but do not differentiate all the nuances thereof M

**tristichiasis m.**

tristichiasis, trichiasis in which three supernumerary rows of eyelashes are present L

**tritanope m. and f.**

a person with blindness for blue and for yellow, consequently one who perceives solely red and green M

**trochléi** See: optico-trochléi-scléroticien

**trois** See: cataracte à trois branches

**troisième paire f.**

third cranial nerve, oculomotor nerve M

**troisième paupière f.**

third eyelid; semitransparent membrane which, in birds, is placed vertically at the inner angle of the eye, between the eyeball and the eyelids, and which the animal draws at will like a curtain to protect itself from the light; in human beings the winking membrane is represented by the plica semilunaris conjunctivae L

**trou optique m.**

optic foramen L

**trouble** See: voir trouble

**trouble de Berlin m.**

Berlin's disease, commotio retinae, a milky opacity at the posterior pole causing diminution in visual acuity following contusion of the eyeball M

**trouble de la cornée m.**

diffuse opalescence throughout the cornea, yet permitting examination of the iris and of the pupil M

**tube du cristallin m.**

tube of the crystalline lens; nuclear fibre, one of the two types of fibres which form the tissue proper of the crystalline lens; the nuclear tubes are hollow and more superficial than the other type; they form a layer of from 2 to 4 tenths of a millimetre at the surface of the crystalline lens; they run parallel, are from 7 to 9 thousandths of a millimetre wide, flattened out, clearly outlined, finely granular inside, and at intervals have spheric or ovoid nuclei 6 thousandths of a millimetre wide, which give them a characteristic aspect L

**tuberculeux** See: chorôidite tuberculeuse

scléro-kératite tuberculeuse

**tuberculose conjonctivale f.**

tuberculosis of the conjunctiva; it may be either primary or secondary M



- tuberculose de la conjonctive** f.  
Same as preceding entry
- tuberculose irienne** f.  
tuberculosis of the iris M
- tuberculose lacrymale** f.  
lachrymal tuberculosis, tubercular infection of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal canal M
- tubes de Bowman** m.  
corneal tubes, Bowman's tubes; intralamellar lacunae in the heart of the corneal layers, among the fibres which compose the latter L
- tumeur lacrymale** f.  
lachrymal tumour; when any obstacle to the flow of tears allows them to reach the lachrymal sac only in minimum quantities and slowly, the continuing mucous secretion causes distension of the sac and of its integuments, forming a lachrymal tumour L
- tunique albuginée de l'oeil** f.  
sclerotic L
- tunique innommée** f.  
sclerotic L
- tylose** f.  
ciliary blepharitis L
- tylosis** m.  
ciliary blepharitis L
- typhlographe** m.  
typhlograph, instrument permitting the blind to write L
- typhlose** f.  
blindness L
- typique** See: colobome typique  
hémianopsie typique
- ulcère de Saemisch** m.  
Saemisch's ulcer, serpiginous ulceration of the cornea L
- ulcéreux** See: blépharite ulcéreuse syphilitique  
tarsite ulcéreuse syphilitique
- unguis** m.  
pterygium (in pathology) L
- unioculaire**  
uniocular, monocular, referable to one eye L  
See also: diplopie unioculaire

**uvéal, ale**

uveal, referable to the uvea M

See also: artère uvéale  
tractus uvéal

**uvée f.**

uvea; choroid membrane of the eye; posterior surface of the iris; corresponding layer of the inner surface of the choroid HDT

pigmented, black, shiny layer of epithelial cells which covers the posterior surface of the iris; name that has sometimes been given to the corresponding layer of the internal surface of the choroid, and even to the system of parts represented by the choroid, the ciliary processes, and the iris L

**uvéite f.**

uveitis, inflammation of the posterior surface of the iris L

**vaccinal** See: conjonctivite vaccinale

**vairon masculine a.**

which has the iris of the eye circled with white; which has eyes of different colours HDT

whose pupil is surrounded by a whitish circle, or with one eye of one fashion and one eye of a different fashion A

silver-eyed, dispar oculis; said of individuals whose iris is surrounded by a whitish circle, or who do not have both eyes the same colour L

See also: cheval vairon

yeux vairons

**vaisseaux capsulo-pupillaires m.**

capsulopupillary vessels, the junction of the terminations of the capsular artery with the network of the pupillary membrane L

**vaisseaux ciliaires antérieurs m.**

anterior ciliary vessels M

**vaisseaux cilio-réiniens m.**

cilioretinal vessels, the vessels which traverse the papilla along its edges and result from an abnormal ramification of the ciliary vessels of the sclerotic or of the choroid which irrigate a small retinal territory M

**vaisseaux réiniens m.**

vessels of the retina M

- varicocèle orbitaire f.**  
orbital varicocele, the most apparent symptom of which is exophthalmos with alternating enophthalmos M
- variolique** See: ophtalmie post-variolique  
ophtalmie variolique primitive
- vasa vorticiosa m.**  
vasa vorticiosa, small ciliary veins in the choroid; the vortices that form the veins of the choroid L
- vasculaire** See: arbre vasculaire  
papilles vasculaires
- vascularisation cornéenne f.**  
corneal vascularisation, a bloodshot state of the cornea M
- vascularisation oculaire f.**  
ocular vascularisation, bloodshot condition of the eye; it is characterised by dilatation of the conjunctival and scleral vessels, by lachrymation, and often oedema of the eyelids M
- végétant** See: cataracte végétante
- veine centrale f.**  
vena centralis retinae M
- veine choroïdienne f.**  
vena chorioidea L
- veine ophtalmique f.**  
vena ophthalmica M
- veines ciliaires f.**  
venae ciliares, ciliary veins; veins originating in the choroid proper, the iris, the ciliary muscle, and the ciliary processes; they ordinarily combine to form four groups and radiate in each group toward a single trunk; the result is four central vorticiosa veins (vasa vorticiosa) L
- veines vorticineuses f.**  
venae vorticosae, vorticiosa veins M
- verbal** See: cécité verbale  
cécité verbale congénitale  
cécité verbale pure
- véron (HDT)** See: vairon
- verre m.**  
a pair of glasses or spectacles, a lens M  
See also: cul-de-verre  
oeil de verre
- verre concave m.**  
concave lenses or glasses M
- verre convexe m.**  
convex lenses or glasses M

- verre négatif m.**  
concave lens M
- verre périscopique m.**  
periscopic lens; lens in the form of a meniscus, convexoconcave for farsighted persons (with predominance of convexity), concavoconvex for nearsighted persons (with predominance of concavity); these lenses are employed to remedy the inequality and the blurred state of vision produced by lenses that have an oval focus and are too small L
- verres m.**  
glasses, spectacles M  
See also: port des verres
- verres à cataracte m.**  
cataract lenses; convex lenses designed to compensate for the diminution in dynamic refraction resulting from absence of the crystalline lens in persons operated on for cataract L
- verres à double foyer m.**  
bifocal glasses M
- verres bifocaux m.**  
bifocal glasses M
- verres correcteurs m.**  
corrective lenses or glasses M
- verres de lunettes m.**  
spectacle lenses; glasses HDT
- verres d'essai m.**  
test lenses (for determining refraction) M
- verres de teinte fumée m.**  
smoked glasses M
- verres Fieuzal m.**  
Fieuzal glasses (bottle green in colour) M
- verres fumés m.**  
smoked glasses M
- verres monochromatiques m.**  
monochromatic glasses; coloured lenses which transmit only one colour, that of their own shade, because they absorb the other light rays L
- verres périscopiques m.**  
lenses which increase the extent of the visual field HDT
- verres toriques m.**  
toric lenses M
- vers** See: déviation des yeux vers le bas  
déviation des yeux vers le haut  
déviation du regard vers le haut  
déviation oculaire vers le haut  
globes révoltés vers le haut



- regard vers le haut
- spasmes oculaires vers le haut
- spasmes vers le bas
- vert** See: abat-jour verts
- cataracte verte
- vertical** See: diplopie verticale
- hémianopsie verticale
- strabisme vertical
- vice de réfraction** m.
- defect in refraction M
- visibilité** f.
- visibility HDT
- visible**
- visible HDT
- visiblement**
- visibly HDT
- visiomètre** m.
- a badly formed word for *optometer* L
- vision** f.
- vision, sight HDT
- action of seeing; active exercise of the sense of sight L
- vision à distance** f.
- distant vision; viewing remote objects; ability to see for a long distance M
- vision alternante** f.
- alternating vision, in which one eye, then the other perceive the object successively, but never simultaneously M
- vision axiale** f.
- axial vision M
- vision binoculaire** f.
- binocular vision; the simultaneous formation, on the retina of both eyes, of two images of the same object at a different angle, which gives the perception of relief HDT
- vision éloignée** f.
- distant vision; viewing remote objects; ability to see for a long distance M
- vision monoculaire** f.
- monocular vision, the viewing of objects while using but one eye L
- vision périphérique** f.
- peripheral vision M
- vision rapprochée** f.
- viewing of near objects, close work, near vision M
- vision réflexe** f.
- reflex vision HDT

**visuel, elle**

visual, referable to sight or to the eyes M

See also: acuité visuelle

angle visuel

axe visuel

centre visuel cortical

champ visuel

échelle visuelle

gêne visuelle

rayon visuel

repos visuel

**vitré m.**

vitreous humour M

**vitré, ée**

vitreous L

See also: corps vitré

cysticerque du corps vitré

humeur vitré

membrane vitrée

**vitreux, euse**

vitreous HDT

See also: membrane vitreuse

oeil vitreux

**voies lacrymales f.**

lachrymal canal M

the collection of organs whose function is to secrete tears, to spread them over the eye, then to transmit them into the nasal cavities; they are: the lachrymal gland, the puncta lacrimalia and the tear ducts, the lachrymal sac, and the nasal canal L

See also: sonde à voies lacrymales

**voir**

to see; to perceive images which the light rays from illuminated objects form at the back of the eye, converging upon the retina HDT

**voir double**

to see double, to be afflicted with diplopia M

**voir trouble**

to have cloudy or misty vision HDT

**volant** See: mouche volante

mouches volantes

**von Graefe** See: couteau de De Graefe

signe de de Graefe

**vorticineux** See: veines vorticineuses

**vorticosa** See: vasa vorticosa

**voussure palpébrale f.**

bulging of the eyelid, swelling of the upper eyelid M

**voyant** See: demi-voyant

**vrai** See: cataracte vraie  
strabisme vrai

**vue f.**

vision, eyesight; faculty of seeing, of perceiving images of objects; the eyes, the organ of sight HDT

the faculty by means of which one sees; the one of the five senses by means of which one perceives light and one distinguishes colours, often even form, distance, and movements A

the one of the five senses of which the eye is the organ, and by means of which we distinguish colours L

See also: à vue d'oeil

à la vue simple

acuité de la vue

avoir la vue basse

avoir la vue longue

double-vue

longue-vue

lunette de longue vue

privé de la vue

**vue basse f.**

myopia HDT

See also: avoir la vue basse

**vue courte f.**

myopia, nearsightedness L

**vue diurne f.**

hemeralopia, night blindness; disease characterised by the dilatation of the pupil with abrupt diminution or complete abolition of vision while the sun is below the horizon L

**vue double f.**

diplopia L

**vue faible f.**

amblyopia L

difficulty in distinguishing objects HDT

**vue longue f.**

presbytia, presbyopia, farsightedness L

the power of seeing for a long distance HDT

See also: avoir la vue longue

**vue louche f.**

strabismus L

**vue nocturne f.**

nyctalopia L

**vue oblique f.**

strabismus L

**Weeks** See: bacille de Weeks  
                  bacille massué de Weeks  
**Wernicke** See: aphasie sensorielle de Wernicke  
**Willis** See: nerf ophtalmique de Willis

**xanthélasma m.**

xanthelasma, a dermatosis characterised by the appearance of yellow spots, flat or slightly raised; it may be widespread or localised, and if localised the patches most often occupy the eyelids, and particularly the internal angle of the eye; when the eruption [connective tissue new growth with fatty degeneration] is generalised, it often starts at the eyelids L

**xanthoma m.**

xanthoma; this word is often taken as a synonym of *xanthelasma* L

**xanthopsie f.**

xanthopsia; yellow colour of the eye; yellow colour that seems to tinge all objects for patients with jaundice; this phenomenon has been attributed to the yellow colouration of the ocular media, but it probably comes from a nervous disorder, and is rather frequently accompanied by hemeralopia or nyctalopia; xanthopsia is observed also after the absorption of santonine L

**xérasie f.**

xerasia, xeransis; disease of the scalp and of the eyelashes which prevents them from growing and makes them resemble down covered with dust L

**xérome m.** (L) See: xérophtalmie

**xérophtalmie f.**

xerosis of the conjunctiva, xerophthalmia, xerophthalmus, xerophthalmy; a symptom which is characterised by dryness of the conjunctiva and which is due to deep cicatricial lesions of the eye (parenchymatous xerosis) or to modifications in the general condition (epithelial xerosis) M

dry ophthalmia, which consists in a smarting, an itching, and a redness of the eyes, without swelling or flow of tears A

state of dryness and of retraction of the ocular conjunctiva, observed especially after chronic conjunctivitis; the ocular musoca turns dull, wrinkles around the cornea, becomes similar to the skin; the secretion of tears is suspended; opacity of the cornea and atrophy



of the eyeball are the ordinary consequences of this disease, against which skill is powerless L

**xérose f.**

xerophthalmia L

**xérosis m.**

xerosis of the conjunctiva, xerophthalmia, xerophthalmus, xerophthalmia; a symptom which is characterised by dryness of the conjunctiva and which is due to deep cicatricial lesions of the eye (parenchymatous xerosis) or to modifications in the general condition (epithelial xerosis) M

See also: bacille du xérosis

**xérosis cicatriciel m.**

cicatricial xerosis, which occurs in pemphigus of the eye when the surface of the conjunctival sac seems dry M

**xérosis épithélial m.**

epithelial xerosis, true xerosis of the conjunctiva, which is due to modifications in the general condition M

**xérosis parenchymateux m.**

parenchymatous xerosis, dryness of the conjunctiva due to deep cicatricial lesions of the eye M

**xérotique**

referable to xerosis; xerotic M

**yeux m.** (Singular = oeil)

eyes M

in the plural, sometimes said figuratively and familiarly for spectacles A

See also: avoir des yeux de chat

avoir mal aux yeux

avoir les yeux battus

avoir les yeux en papillotes

baisser les yeux

bander les yeux

bassiner les yeux

cerne des yeux

déviations conjuguées de la tête et des yeux

déviations des yeux vers le bas

déviations des yeux vers le haut

écarquiller les yeux

essuyer ses yeux

faire les yeux blancs

fluxion sur les yeux

se frotter les yeux

frotter ses yeux  
hydropisie des yeux  
tic d'élévation des yeux

- yeux à facettes** m.  
eyes of certain insects, composed of small lenses HDT
- yeux à fleur de tête** m.  
eyes level with the head, ones so prominent that they are almost level with the head HDT
- yeux abîmés** m.  
eyes that are incapacitated (by insomnia) HDT
- yeux au plafond** m.  
anablepsia, abrupt upward deviation of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] B
- yeux bien fendus** m.  
eyes that are long and well open HDT
- yeux creux** m.  
deepset eyes, eyes buried very deep in the head A
- yeux de poupée** m.  
doll's eye, the sign described by Cantelli in 1921; in moderate flexions of the head, if one tells the patient to look straight ahead for a distance and if at the same moment one flexes the head upon the chest, one notices that the patient's eyes have remained immobile and are still gazing at the horizon [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB
- yeux enfoncés** m.  
deepset eyes HDT
- yeux éraillés** m.  
ectropion; eyes whose edge is everted HDT
- yeux fatigués** m.  
eyes fatigued by prolonged exercise HDT
- yeux glauques** m.  
eyes sea-green in colour HDT
- yeux injectés** m.  
bloodshot eyes (eyes injected by an afflux of blood) HDT
- yeux perdus** m.  
anablepsia, upward displacement—ordinarily abrupt—of both eyeballs [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] RR2
- yeux réformés** m.  
artificial eyes in which the enamel forms a double wall separated by a cavity containing air M
- yeux révolvés en bas** m.  
catablepsia, spasm of lowering of the eyes, downward

revulsion of the eyes [one of the complications and sequelae of epidemic encephalitis] TB

**yeux ternes** m.

eyes which lack lustre HDT

**yeux vairons** m.

heterochromia iridis, difference in pigmentation of the iris M

**Zinn** See: zone de Zinn

zonule de Zinn

**zona ophtalmique** m.

zona ophthalmica, an eruption limited to the skin and to the organs innervated by the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminus nerve M

**zone choroïdienne** f.

choroid zone, the posterior zone of the choroid; it is more extended than the anterior zone and represents the choroid proper L

**zone ciliaire** f.

zona ciliaris, Zinn's zone, the anterior zone of the choroid; it contains the ciliary muscle and the corona ciliaris formed by the meeting of the ciliary processes L

**zone de Zinn** f.

Zinn's zone L

**zonulaire** See: cataracte zonulaire

**zonule** f.

zonule, zonular fibres M

**zonule de Zinn** f.

Zinn's zonule, zonula ciliaris L





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